GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
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For Ladies, Misses and Gents.
THE BEST VALUE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.
READ THESE PRICES.

Children's French Ribbed Cotton Hose, 12 1-2c; reduced from 35c.
Misses' Ribbed Cotton Hose, extra quality, 25c; reduced from 50c.
Misses' Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c; reduced from 50c.
Misses' Ribbed Wool Hose, 35c; reduced from 65c.
Misses' Genuine French Wool Hose, 35c; reduced from 75c.
Misses' Fine English Cashmere Hose, 50c; reduced from 90c.
Misses' Fancy Cashmere Hose, 75c; reduced from $1 50.
Ladies' Solid Color Cotton Hose, 35c; reduced from 50c.
Ladies' Solid Color Cotton Hose, 37 1-2c; reduced from 60c.
Ladies' Unbleached Balbriggan Hose, 15c; reduced from 25c.
Ladies' Silk Clocked Balbriggan Hose, 20c; reduced from 35c.
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, 35c; reduced from 60c.
Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose, 50c; reduced from $1.

About 250 dozen Ladies' and Misses' Cotton Hose, broken lots and odd sizes, at about One-third their Value.
200 dozen Men's Genuine British Half Hose, 25c; reduced from 50c.

Ladies' Scarlet Cashmere Underwear, bound with Silk, $1 25; reduced from $2.
Misses' White Merino Vests from 25c upwards.
Misses' Scarlet, Gray and White Union Suits at about HALF PRICE.
Men's White Merino Shirts or Drawers, 49c; reduced from 75c.
Men's White Merino Shirts or Drawers, 69c; reduced from $1.
Men's Scarlet Underwear, $1 15; reduced from $1 85.
Broken lots of Men's Woolen Underwear at LESS than HALF PRICE.

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These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

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TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS
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Our Cinchona surpasses all others as a veritable TONIC and DRESSING for the HAIR--Fifty Cents.

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Our price--75c per Pint Bottle.

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CANDIES,
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Cor. 14th and Clark Ave. We are offering bargains to our many customers on EASY TIME PAYMENTS at reduced prices; lower than any house in town, for cash, to make room for alterations in building. Come and see us and be convinced

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COMPRESSED FISH!
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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXII. ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884. NO. 187.

LATEST EDITION.

AT THE CENTURY CLUB.

The Catholic Faith Defended by Monsignor Capel.

Rev. Mr. Pullman Appeared for the Protestants, Rabbi Gottheil for the Hebrews and Mr. J. B. Wakeman for the Scientists—An Interesting Discussion.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 6.—An interesting discussion on religion took place last night before the Nineteenth Century Club, and was participated in by Monsignor Capel for the Catholic Church, the Rev. Mr. Pullman for the Protestants, Rabbi Gottheil for the Hebrews and Mr. T. B. Wakeman for the scientists.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

Monsignor Capel's argument briefly was as follows:

1. The Catholic Church maintains that man is endowed with intellect to know truth with will to do good. He is gifted with reason, which, among its other capabilities and by its own power and light, can know of the existence of God, of the immortality of man's soul and of man's responsible dependence on God. This constitutes, in other words, natural religion, and rests for its basis on the intelligence and discursive power of the human soul.

2. The Catholic Church holds that besides this natural knowledge concerning God, man's destiny and man's responsibility, there is another more extensive knowledge concerning God and man. This revelation differs essentially from natural religion, inasmuch as it is no product of scientific research, but it is imparted by God. It rests not on the capability of reason, but on the veracity and goodness of God. By such revelation the mind is confirmed in its own supernatural knowledge, and is further enriched by truth concerning God and man, to which reason by itself could never have attained. This revelation began with the promise of a redeemer and ended with the ascension of Christ. All dogmas since formulated by the church are but explicit declarations of the several truths contained in revelation. We hold that such revelation is embodied in certain inspired writings and traditions. It is of grave import that we bear in mind that the Catholic Church in speaking of God manifested by reason and by revelation, is speaking of a self-existing person, a being really and essentially distinct from the world, infinite in intelligence and will and in all perfections. This personal God creating all men to be saved, desiring the salvation of all, and putting within the reach of all the necessary help for such salvation.

3. The church holds that between reason and revelation there can never be any real discrepancy, since the same God who gave the one gave the other. Here it is important to remember the gulf separating the facts in nature from the scientific theories advanced by men. The latter are oftentimes, from insufficiency of observation, or rather cause, crude, inaccurate or false. To such theories this statement does not refer. We finish that between the facts and laws in nature, known by reason, and the doctrines of revelation there is not, and never can be, antagonism. Consequently that reason must be the gainer in strength and direction by this new manifestation of God's mind.

4. The dimness of man's knowledge about his creator, the weakness of man's moral nature, the responsibility of man to God, and the goodness and justice of man's maker not only rendered revelation possible, but also necessary. The Catholic Church holds, that revelation being made, there is the need of an authoritative teacher and guardian of it, so that in all times, for all persons, and under all circumstances, the individual may know the teachings of God. This implies infallible or divine authority to be exercised, though it may be through weak, sinful, fallible agents. The commission, not the individual, is to be looked at. Reason has the right to examine the credentials of such commission is genuine, and has emanated from God, who cannot deceive nor be deceived, reason has but one duty--to accept the message, though it may be beyond the ken of intellect. Such divine and therefore infallible authority, was given to the organic body called into existence by Christ, and which received on Pentecost Sunday as its perpetual principle of life the Holy Ghost. From that day forward a human, divine organism existed on earth easily discovered by the rock, Peter, on which it was founded, and by the marks of unity, apostolicity, catholicity and holiness, which are of the essence of its being and purpose. This is the Church of Christ, the pillar and ground of truth.

MR. PULLMAN.

Mr. Pullman said: "I define Protestantism to be a spirit or temper of mind which loves reality and is loyal to duty. Strictly speaking there is no Protestant Church, nor is there except in name any Catholic Church. The Christian Church alone exists, and a part of it is dominated by the spirit of liberty, another part is dominated by the spirit of authority, and this is the real distinction between Protestant and Catholic. The spirit of liberty is liable to an abuse which we call anarchy, the spirit of authority is subject to an abuse which we call tyranny. Hence to form and then to reform has always been the important business of mankind. The Catholic body is chiefly concerned in erecting itself into an institution; the Protestant body is chiefly concerned in infusing the ethical and religious spirit into all social and civil institutions. The real Protestant Church is the free commonwealth, with the religious and ethical life beating in all its veins, and the achievements of Protestantism as thus exhibited are, the marvel and glory of the world. The logic of Protestantism is modern civilization, but to charge the confessed defects of civilization to Protestantism is to forget both human history and human nature, and to propose to remedy these defects through Romanism is like proposing to cure a dimness of vision by extracting the eye. The remedy for twilight is daylight, not midnight. So far as any section of Protestantism forgets itself and scandals its origin by attempting to govern mankind on the principles and by the methods of Rome, it fails in everything save in stimulating the protesting spirit. Protestantism is not the successor of Rome in thus governing the world. Rome is not its own successor in that business. There is to be no successor in that business. The world is never to be governed any more by the Italian method while it remains worth governing at all."

RABBI GOTTHEIL.

Rabbi Gottheil, referring to Monsignor Capel's argument, said it was a bold assumption for him to say that man had two kinds of reason. He had not faith enough to accept such a claim. "We must at least," he continued, "all come home to the reason, for even supposing we are directed by the church, she cannot go with us into all the work of our lives to tell us what to do, and we must come back to the reason." Then the reverend lecturer made an assertion that God created all men to be saved, " the representative of that faith which preceded the church, and when the reverend lecturer insisted on the necessity of a witness and expounder of the divine truth, it seems to me that on the strength of the Old Testament Israel is that witness and that expounder, and if he asks for any external proof we cannot point to any great earthly power, we have no common saint, we are scattered over the face of the earth and we are still a persecuted race. Only one stamp is upon us, and that is upon the brow of every Israelite—the stamp of unparalleled martyrdom for the truth as we understood it. We have borne our witness. Our trust lies in the sure word of God, not inclosed within the Bible, but disseminated throughout the whole world, and that men will ultimately come to see the truth as we see it that is our only hope. It seems to me that in several important points the Catholic Church stands to-day on the same basis that the old Jewish Church stood, relying too much on tradition and making the word of God of non-effect."

MR. WAKEMAN.

Mr. Thaddeus B. Wakeman was the next speaker. "There is but one church," said he, "that can be rightly called catholic, and that is not a theological but a scientific and humanitarian church. As men residing in different cities have joined together politically and formed States, the same arrangement should be made for religion. The people who found religion necessary have adopted it, and religion is the outcome of the people, and has not been forced upon them. The religions were all very useful in their day and are useful still, but their day is past. The old Tory adage that no gentleman should ever challenge his religion or politics deserves to be revived under the form that no one should leave the 'church of the world' to which those who have been taught nothing belong, as well as those whose scientific attainments have made belief in the creeds impossible. Religion is a necessity to some people, and I believe that religions will only last as long as they are needed. All of them have done good work in the past, but not one can ever hope to become universal. Once in a while an educated man who is sentimental, or a woman who is still more sentimental, will be converted, but the majority will not be caught. The principle promise made by Monsignor Capel cannot be proved. There is no proof to convince a thinking man that his soul is immortal, and the other points were given as indisputable axioms because they cannot possibly be proven. What agnostics need is the audacity to stand up for their convictions."

CAPEL CLOSES.

Mgr. Capel, to finish the argument, said: "I have really received so reply to my arguments, the gentlemen who spoke having thought that a little rhetoric and a few verses would pass for discussion. If the charges made against Roman Catholicism were true I would leave the Church. What better proof can there be of our sincerity than that a priest in New York receives over $500 a year? We profess sincerity and the formation of individuality. If the scientific people are to have a church of their own, which is to become universal, what will become of the masses?" He then cited the names of prominent scientists in the priesthood.

MATRIMONIALLY MATED.

Miss Leslie Ayer and Lieut. Frederick Pierson of the U. S. N.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Miss Leslie Josephine Ayer, only daughter of the late Dr. J. C. Ayer, was married yesterday afternoon to Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pierson of the U. S. N. The ceremony was performed by Assistant Bishop Potter at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Frederick J. Ayer, No. 5 West Fifty-seventh street. It was one of the most brilliant weddings of the present season. Over 1,000 invitations had been issued, and long before the ceremony took place the elegant parlors were thronged with many of New York's most prominent society people. The house was decorated in a most magnificent manner, over 8,000 roses being used in adorning the parlors. In the front parlor stood a large cottage, ten feet square, composed of Marechal Niel, Jacqueminot and Princess Alexis roses. From either side of the cottage were suspended four large wedding bells of roses. Within the cottage the ceremony was performed, and there the bride and bridegroom received the

CONGRATULATIONS OF THEIR FRIENDS.

In the back parlor was erected a floral scene, behind which a band discoursed music. The parlors were also decorated with immense banks of flowers, palms, ferns, tropical plants, English ivy and smilax. Mr. David B. Lee acted as best man, and Mr. F. F. Ayer, brother of the bride, Mr. John W. Russell, Mr. Chas. B. Peters, Mr. G. W. Williams, Secretary of the Russian Legation, and Mr. O. King served as ushers. There were no bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a magnificent costume of white satin, with full court train made en pouf. The table of the train was completely veiled with exquisite point lace, bordered with three ruches of white satin and supported by a cloud of tulle ruchings. A garland of natural orange blossoms extended across the front and to the end of the train. The front was of white satin, with three diagonal rows of point lace twelve inches deep. Across the bottom of the front was a very deep row of pearl lace.

TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

A St. Louis Lady Suffering From Acute Mania in New York.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 6.—A woman, whose throat and ears were adorned with diamonds, was taken to the New York Hospital yesterday from No. 1278 Broadway suffering from acute mania. She was Mrs. Clara Belden Tippets, 33 years old, and an actress of some talent and reputation. She is known on the stage as Clara Belden. At an early age she was adopted by a gentleman of wealth and high social position in St. Louis, her native city. While performing in England Miss Belden made the acquaintance of Adelaide Neilson, and the two were firm friends until the latter's death. A few weeks ago the company to which Mrs. Tippets belonged was disbanded and she hired furnished rooms at No. 1278 Broadway. Her life was irregular, and about two months ago she became violent, fancying that

DEMONS WERE PURSUING HER,

and she made an attempt to throw herself from the window. On Sunday she again tried to hurl herself into the street, but fell to the floor while crossing the room. Immediately her senses returned and she begged the neighbors to take care of her. She consented to be removed to the hospital, but insisted on wearing her jewels. She wished to take also two pug dogs with blue ribbons about their necks. Among her effects are elegant stage costumes, the value of which is probably $10,000. She played several Shakespearian roles, including Hamlet. During her hours of delirium she strode back and forth in her room reciting long passages from "Macbeth," "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet."

A TEST CASE

To be Made by Baggagemen on the Question of Running for Brokers.

The baggage-wagon drivers at the Union Depot have decided to make a test case of the charge of running for a railroad ticket broker, now docketed against John Blainey. The business is not recognized by the Collector, and it is claimed that the ordinances only apply to running for hotels, etc. Each ticket broker pays a commission on tickets

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Details of Terrible Tragedies Committed in Vienna.

Hugo Schenk, the Slayer of Seven Young Girls, Confesses His Crime—The Shrewd Manner in Which He Killed His Last Victim—A Broker and His Two Sons Beaten to Death With a Hammer.

Special Cor. World.

VIENNA, January 15.—"The bloody carnival"—thus have the people of our gay "Kaiserstadt" christened the present season. While society is flitting from one amusement to ano ther, a series of bloody deeds almost unparalleled in the annals of crime, have been perpetrated casting gloom and terror over the city. The last of these deeds was the murder of the banker and broker Heinrich Eisert in Mariahilf strasse. The brutal manner in which this man and his two children, Rudolf, 9 years, and Heinrich, 11 years old, were butchered, baffles all description. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon on January 10, two men entered Eisert's office. The latter is situated on the ground floor; a glass door at the back of it opens into a rear parlor, used by Mr. Eisert as a sitting-room. At the moment when the two men entered at the street door an old French lady was sitting in this parlor giving the boys a lesson. One of the ruffians stepped up to the counter at which Mr. Eisert was standing and asked him what the rate of exchange on St. Petersburg was. While the banker was stooping over his account books one of the men suddenly sprang over the counter and collared him.

EISERT CRIED OUT, "ROBBERS!"

At the same moment the other man threw a handful of sand into his eyes and face, half choking him. A terrible struggle followed. Eisert succeeded in getting loose from the burglar and fled through the glass door into the back parlor and thence through another door into the yard. Here, on the very threshold, his pursuer overtook him and dealt him a terrific blow on the head with an iron hammer. Eisert sank to the ground with a low moan. Perceiving, however, that his victim was not insensible, the brutal murderer stooped over his prostrate form and gave him two other blows with the hammer, smashing nearly all his teeth and crushing his right eye. Then the monster rushed back into the parlor where the French lady and the Eisert boys were sitting, transfixed with horror and unable to move. Here a mad frenzy, a bruteline thirst for blood seized upon him. Brandishing his hammer, he rushed with a wild cry at the helpless creatures before him. With one blow he felled the old French woman to the ground; with another he fractured the skull of one of the boys, Rudolf, scattering pieces of his brain all over the room. Then he turned his fury against the elder boy, Heinrich, and pounded his head and face with the hammer until it presented but one bloody mass. The boy died a few hours later. While this horrible tragedy was being enacted in the room the groans of Eisert himself, whom the ruffian had not succeeded in killing, and who had partially recovered consciousness, at last attracted the attention of a neighbor, the commission merchant, Farber. He ran into the dark yard and stumbled over Eisert. "For heaven's sake!" he cried, what have they done to you?" "There! there!" the sufferer stammered, pointing towards the room. On entering a horrible, heart-sickening sight presented itself to Farber. The two boys and the old lady lay prostrate on the floor, which was literally soaked with blood and bespattered with pieces of brain. Through the glass door he saw the two burglars in the front office, coolly rummaging in the desks and safes. A moment later they had perceived Farber, and catching up as many valuables as they could lay hands on, they fled through the street door. Farber rushed after them, crying murder. The sidewalks were full of people, the streets but imperfectly lighted, so that a few minutes later the murderers succeeded in baffling their pursuer. The next day, however, two men, who had changed a 100-florin bill at one of the moneybroker's of the neighborhood, were arrested on suspicion, and when confronted with Eisert and the French teacher, who is expected to recover from her injuries, were recognized by both as the murderers. The fellows' names are Hrtitzsch and Linarz, both professional burglars well known to the police. Their victim, Eisert, died on the same day. This crime has created a tremendous sensation throughout the city, not only by the horrible manner in which it has been perpetrated, but by the circumstances attending it. That it should be possible for a couple of murderers to butcher a whole family in an office situated on one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the city, provided with large plate-glass windows and brightly lighted with gas at 6 p. m., seems almost impossible. And the fact that such a thing has been proved to be possible naturally sends a chill into the heart of nearly every business man of Vienna. Another all-engrossing topic of conversation is the

ARREST AND DISCLOSURES

of Hugo Schenk and his brother Carl. These are murderers of no ordinary type, and the story of their criminal career sounds in all its terrible reality like one of the most fantastic novels of Gaboriau or Ponson du Terrail. The hero of this novel of real life, Hugo Schenk, is a rather good-looking fellow barely 30 years of age, what the French call un faux bel homme, just the sort of a man to win the hearts of young servant girls, inexperienced seamstresses, shop girls and such like, and it was among this class of womanhood that this fiend in human shape sought out his victims. His modus operandi was as follows: After making the acquaintance of a girl he used first of all to ascertain what the amount of her savings was. If the latter was sufficient he began to make love to her. After having by a promise of marriage won the heart and confidence of his victim he generally coaxed her into intrusting him with her money. Then he proposed a day's trip into the country, always contriving to arrange matters so as to meet his "betrothed" at some lonely place where he was pretty sure not to be seen with her. Then, after spending the day and often part of the night with the girl, he killed her and concealed the body. This system Schenk practised with such fiendish craftiness that he remained undetected for more than three years. A trinket which he had given to the last of his intended victims and which was recognized as having belonged to a girl named Theresa Ketterl who had unaccountably disappeared about four months ago and whose body was ultimately found in the Danube, led at length to Schenk's arrest. At first he denied everything, but seeing that the proofs of his guilt at least in this case were overwhelming, he made a clean breast of everything a few days ago. The result of his disclosures were appalling. Schenk has confessed to having murdered during the last three years, in the manner described above,

NOT LESS THAN SEVEN GIRLS

in various cities of the Austrian Empire. The last of his crimes was the murder of Theresa Ketterl, a young cook. The manner in which he perpetrated it is so horrible and at the same time so original that it may be of interest to describe it more fully according to the murderer's own statements, given by him before the public prosecutor. He became acquainted with Theresa in July last. In the latter days of August he invited her to an excursion to St. Poelten, a suburb of Vienna. There they rambled the whole day through the solitary woods. and pulled the trigger. The girl cried in terror. "Don't fear, little goose," Schenk said, laughingly, "it's not loaded. Now you try. Hark!" he cried, interrupting himself, "is there not somebody coming?" He rose to his feet and went behind a bush close by, seemingly watching. There he loaded his pistol, and bringing it back to the girl, said in a light, jesting tone: "There was nobody there after all. Now, my dear girl, try your suicide!" He gave her the pistol.

SHE TOOK IT LAUGHING

and raised the cock. "Now, attention!" cried Schenk. "One, two, three—fire!" Theresa pulled the trigger, a shot resounded through the stillness of the forest, and the girl dropped dead, a streak of blood running down her temple. The coolness with which the brute told the story of his hideous crimes was simply disgusting. One need not be the friend of capital punishment to express the wish that this fellow may be put to death as speedily as possible. Indeed, death seems to be too mild a punishment for such devils

CARPENTER'S TRIAL.

A Rockford Divorce—Dr. Springer of Quincy Under Arrest, Etc.

LINCOLN, ILL., February 6.—The attorney of Orrin C. Carpenter succeeded yesterday in obtaining a change of venue to Clinton, De Witt County. The trial begins the 1st of March.

ROCKFORD, ILL., February 6.—Louise A. Porter was granted a divorce yesterday from Robert P. Porter, was paid $10,250 and given the custody of the child ren.

QUINCY, ILL., February 6.—Dr. Springer, a well-known physician, has been arrested for criminal malpractice. The charge is preferred by the Chief of Police on behalf of a young girl of respectable parentage.

ALTO PASS, ILL., February 6.—Gibbs & Kelly's store was burglarized last night and $300 in money stolen.

TUSCOLA, ILL., February 6.—John Lawrence yesterday returned a stolen horse to its owner and confessed the theft.

STREATOR, ILL., February 6.—Pendergast & Doyle have failed.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., February 6.—John Quinn, a workman in the Chicago and Alton shops, was caught in a revolving shaft yesterday, whirled around and thrown quite a distance. His injuries are serious.

DECATUR, ILL., February 6.—Louis Fornbell was accidentally drowned in a well owned by the Illinois Central Railroad Company yesterday.

CARMI, ILL., February 6.—H. Goodman's store was burglarized last night, and a quantity of furnishing goods stolen.

NOKOMIS, ILL., February 6.—The high water caused by rain has washed away bridges, fences, etc., in this section of the country.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., February 6.—The Wabash rose rapidly yesterday and the bottom farmers are shipping their corn out of the way.

CAIRO, ILL., February 6.—Six frame buildings at Sandusky, this county, were burned Sunday night.

HILLSBORO, ILL., February 6.—Mr. Charles H. Klagus and Miss Emma Webber were married yesterday. The young lady was to have married Mr. Peter Baxburger yesterday, but changed her mind.

PARIS, ILL., February 6.—Wm. C. Homermiller of Wisconsin and Miss Dainty Brown were married yesterday.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Fire at Hillsboro—A Workman's Fall—Missouri News.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., February 6.—G. W. Whiteside, ex-sheriff of Dade County, was brought here from Kansas yesterday on a requisition from the Governor, under indictment for murder. He killed a man named Ridge last May.

HILLSBORO, MO., February 6.—Delos Rogers' house was burned to the ground last night, the family barely escaping with their lives.

ST. CHARLES, MO., February 6.—John Phoen, a workman at the bridge, fell a distance of 50 feet from the superstructure yesterday, and was caught by some lateral timbers. He sustained fatal internal injuries.

HANNIBAL, MO., February 6.—The Hannibal Printing Company was closed yesterday on an attachment by Sheriff McLeod.

SHELBINA, MO., February 6.—N. B. Donneily, general merchant, failed yesterday.

CARTHAGE, MO., February 6.—Frank Mitchell, who beat his wife on the head with a hatchet last week, was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LOUISIANA, MO., February 6.—The ice gorge at Salt River broke up at noon yesterday and is moving down the river.

The Police Board.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissionors yesterday afternoon the case against Officer Hickey, who accidentally shot Mr. Blood, was dismissed without prejudice. The bill for expenses of Officer Newman, who was sent to Fort Worth, Texas, to arrest Valley Walker, was allowed, minus $29 30, which he will have to pay. Thomas Lynch was dropped from the rolls for intoxication. Several transfers were made and the board adjourned.

A Negro Burglar.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, February 6.—Henry Herstman, a negro, entered a house yesterday afternoon by a cellar door, and after robbing it of jewelry and valuables, was seen by an officer while attempting to escape. He was placed in the county jail.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Half a block of buildings burned at Kosciusko, Miss., on Tuesday. Loss, $25,000; mostly insured.

Mrs. Catherine F. Patteson, mother of the Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday.

Miss Fortescue, late of the Savoy Theater, London, is about to bring a breach of promise suit against Lord Lonsdale.

A cablegram from Vienna states that 100,000 people attended the funeral of Josephine Gallmeyer, the actress, on Tuesday.

James D. Girton of Shelbyville, Indiana, was arrested in Dallas, Texas, on Tuesday, charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. John George, of Galveston, Tex., found her 14-month old son, Frankie, drowned in a boiler of cold water.

Pauline Rebera, a Swiss girl, was found on Tuesday, floating in San Pedro Creek, near San Antonio, Tex. She was soon to be married.

The civil rights bill of the Ohio Legislature has become a law. It is the same as pronounced unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In Dubuque, Iowa, Chas. Unz, a rich and very prominent farmer, was arrested on the charge of selling diseased pork to Roth & Co., pork packers of that city.

In Biddeford, Me., on Thursday, Oscar E. Blaney, jointly indicted with Mrs. Barrows for the murder of the latter's husband, pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree.

At the Grand Encampment of the Texas Oddfellows at Fort Worth on Tuesday, action was taken unfavorable to the admission of civilized Indians to the order.

At Homer, Courtlandt County, N. Y., on Tuesday James Lewis attempted to murder his wife and then committed suicide because she refused to go West with him to live.

Kit Wade, leader of the famous Niobrara outlaws and horse thieves, has been hanged by vigilantes. He was captured near Lemars, Neb., about three weeks ago.

Judge Henry Cooper, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee, was killed by robbers near Cubacan, Chihuahua, Mexico, on Monday.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Arthur Very Busily Engaged This Week.

The Diplomatic Dinner on Thursday and the Public Reception—Entertaining the Illinois Editors—"A National Disgrace."

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—This week does not promise as great things to the social world as were given last week. The reception at the White House last evening, the diplomatic dinner of Thursday and the usual Saturday reception of Mrs. McElroy on Saturday promise to make the week very busy and very agreeable at the White House. There are also many pleasant social events for the week in private and official circles, but no such succession of brilliant events as last week. There is but one charity ball a year, and but one or two hops at the British Minister's in the course of the season. The charity ball was a great success, financially, the returns showing that it surpassed in this regard any event of the sort known to Washington for a long time past. The dressing at the British Minister's ball was superb and not surpassed at any event of this nature during the present season. Yet the fact that the week promises to be rather a quiet one should not be interpreted as indicating that it is to be devoid of social events. By no means. It will be a busy one in a social way. Instead of several more important social occurrences as last week, there are to be many of less general interest but probably quite as enjoyable. Monday evening there was a dinner party at the residence of Ex-Secretary Robeson, very enjoyable to those who were so fortunate as to be present. Robeson is a good entertainer. He lives in elegant style in his handsome new house on Sixteenth street, and knows how to bring together people who will like each other. His wife is a beautiful woman and a lady of elegant taste. Their dinners, though not frequent and not marked by any special display, are very much enjoyed. There was also the same evening a rather novel event at the National Rifles' Armory, in the reception to the

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Association is having a very enjoyable visit here. Monday its members were driven about the city, to the Soldiers' Home and to the more interesting points in the town, trotted through the Departments, and in the evening given a grand reception, which was attended by a large number of people of prominence and respectability. Yesterday there was the usual Tuesday afternoon receptions by the wives of the Supreme Court Justices, except that nine or two of them have announced their reception services at an end, and their doors to-day are closed. They find these duties very fatiguing, and many of them are really glad when the time comes that they can end them. Quite a number of ladies have announced the close of their receptions. Last night a public reception was given at the White House. It is the only public reception except that of New Year's, that the President is to give during the season. Everybody was invited. The companies attending on these occasions are decidedly mixed, and a curious study. There are some diplomats, some Senators and members of Congress, some very prominent society people, and some that are not. The wives of the cabinet officers assisted the President in receiving, and of course the Cabinet and all prominent Department people were there. Then there was a reception at Senator Sherman's, for the Senator and his wife have announced Tuesday evening receptions for the month. There is to be, also, a fancy dress ball at Senator Miller's this evening, in which a good deal of interest is felt.

To-day is cabinet reception day, and if the weather is as good as that of last week the receptions will be largely attended. Washington has had a great deal of bad weather this winter, as indeed it has had for several winters past, but some of the weather of last week was superb, and was thoroughly enjoyed. No place is so beautiful in fine weather as Washington. Its drives and walks are unsurpassed, the atmosphere is absolutely innocent of smoke, and the sky the bluest of blue. On to-morrow evening the Illinois editors are to attend the National Theater, which somebody termed in conversation

"A NATIONAL DISGRACE."

It is a curious fact that Washington has not a single theater building that would make a respectable barn. It would seem, too, that of all places in the country, Washington, with its large transient population, many of whom are anxious to "kill time" while waiting for this or that measure to come up in Congress or in the Supreme Court or in the departments, and its large population of salaried persons who naturally spend their money freely, would be the place where theaters would pay. But the buildings are certainly wretched, and a surprise to all who come here.

On Thursday evening Miss Blaine and a large party of young ladies gave a "theater" party at the National, being a leap year event. There are to be forty young ladies who are to take their forty young men, and accompanied by ten older persons as "chaperones," making a party of ninety in all. After the theater the entire party adjourns to the residence of Mr. Blaine for a supper. There is also to be on Thursday evening the diplomatic dinner at the White House, which will surpass in point of attendance any yet given at the White House by President Arthur, the number of diplomatic requiring the State dining-room table to be extended to permit fifty persons to sit. There is also to be the usual Thursday evening reception by the Secretary of State, a "hop" at the National on that evening, and a reception in honor of Mrs. McElroy at Justice Blatchford's.

On Friday there will be the usual reception by the Russian Minister, at which he will set out the usual "Russian" drink, which makes you feel as though you had drunk a couple of quarts of ice water, and a "hop" at Willard's.

On Saturday there is to be a grand reception at Secretary Chandler's.

MINOR MATTERS.

The marriage of Commander Frederick Pierson of the Navy to Miss Ayer in New York, yesterday, is a social event of considerable magnitude. Some fifteen Washingtonians visiting that country within the last two or three years, learning that Miss Ayer was to be wooed at least ten suitors in her own right, set to work to capture her, but failed. That a number of the suitors will have won the prize and carried off the millions is a subject of congratulation to Pierson.

Mrs. Judge Bartley goes this week to Panama to join her husband, who is engaged on the La Lagunal works there.

Mr. Blaine is said to be at work on his book in the evening, and devotes a portion of about a thousand words a day to it. Some newspaper men here who have read from the ten thousand words already written say that Miss Blaine's book will be a very interesting one.

St. Louis Council, No. 900, Knights of Honor, have initiated a class of [illegible]

DELUGED DISTRICTS.

The Ohio River Second Annual Rampage.

The Amount of Property in Danger Can Scarcely be Estimated.

Hundreds of People Hastily Driven From Their Homes.

Business Clogged at Cincinnati and Schools Closed at Pittsburg.

Railroad Bridges Swept Away and Tracks Inundated—Rapidity of the Rise—Raining and More Destruction to Follow.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning the rain continues. The river is 58 feet and rising at the rate of 5 inches per hour. All the small streams throughout the country are at flood height. Reports from up-river points are that the rain is still falling and that the river is rising rapidly. Portsmouth 48 feet, Ironton 45 feet 7 inches, Huntington 42 feet, Wheeling 10 feet, and rising 6 inches per hour.

The conservative men who yesterday were unwilling to admit that last year's flood would be duplicated now cannot be found today. There is

NO LONGER A DOUBT

that the water will reach last year's height, on the contrary, with rain still falling and the weather mild, the only question now is by how much last year's floods will be exceeded. The most alarming feature of the present situation is the rapidity of the rise. Last year when the river had reached this height it was rising less than an inch an hour. At noon to-day the gauge shows fifty-nine feet. This is an unprecedented rise at such a high stage of water, and shows what a prodigious rainfall there has been. With last year's experience, the merchants and manufacturers will lose much less than then; no time is now wasted in pumping water from cellars. Every available man and team is employed where the water may encroach in placing goods on higher floors and in removing to higher ground. Business is completely suspended throughout all the lower part of the city and the Grand Central Railroad Depot is abandoned. The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad has an eastern terminus at Aurora, Indiana, and will run steamers between that point and Storr's Station, thence by omnibus. The Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore trains will use the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot. This can be used until the water reaches sixty-six feet. Then all trains will have to stop at the stockyards. The Bee Line trains make that their terminus to-morrow. The Panhandle and Louisville and Nashville can use their depot until the water reaches sixty-two feet. The Cincinnati Southern will not be troubled in reaching its McLean Street Depot until the water gets higher than it was last year, but it cannot reach its side tracks to do freight business. The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago bids fair to be shut out altogether, unless arrangements can be made to reach the city via Rushville over the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road. The Cincinnati Northern (Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis), is the only road that cannot be reached by the flood. This morning the warehouse at Duckworth's Distillery was undermined, and fell into the water, causing a large loss. Soon after the cattle pens, capable of feeding 1,000 cattle, were swept away. Mr. Duckworth had removed the cattle yesterday. The loss is very heavy.

A RELIEF FUND.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 6.—The Chamber of Commerce transacted but little business to-day. Measures were taken to provide a relief fund for the destitute. A committee of fifteen was appointed, and the Secretary was kept busy for some time receiving subscriptions, which were mostly for a hundred dollars each. The Chamber itself appropriated $5,000 to the fund. The Health officer announced that he would place fifteen men of the sanitary force at the disposal of the relief committee. The rain is still falling, the wind from the south and the temperature is not falling at 2 o'clock p. m.

2:30 P. M.

CINCINNATI, O., February 6.—The river is 59 feet 7½ inches and rising at the rate of 4 inches an hour. It is still raining.

NO TRANSACTIONS ON 'CHANGE.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—The excitement concerning the flood absorbed the attention on 'Change, and no transactions upon which quotations could be based were made.

OTHER PLACES.

The Times-Star specials say:

BUTLER, KY., February 6.—The Licking River is rising 3 inches an hour, and is within twenty-three inches of the high water of last year.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., February 6.—There is great consternation here, and the people are moving to higher grounds. The railroad embankment will probably break to-night and flood the town.

IRONTON, OHIO, February 6.—The river is 46 feet 3 inches and rising. It is raining.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., February 6.—The river has risen 3 feet since noon yesterday and is rising an inch an hour. The Sandy is rising slowly now and is 18 feet at Louisiana.

Schools Closed at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Febru .—The rivers at this point passed the danger line last night, and at noon to-day had reached 31 feet 6 inches, the highest stage since 1852. Dispatches from the headwaters of both rivers report the water still rising, while here it is creeping up on to the streets at the rate of eight inches an hour. Miles of property in this city on the South side and in Allegheny is submerged, and hundreds of families have been compelled to vacate their houses. All the mills and factories on the banks of both rivers have suspended operations, and connection between Pittsburg and Allegheny by street cars is entirely cut off. The schools in the First and Fourth wards have been closed. On the Duquesne way the water covers the office furniture of the Robinson House and is within one foot of the first floor. The Duquesne depot merchants on Water street have moved their goods to the second floors.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC

on all the river lines is greatly retarded, and the Baltimore and Ohio; Pittsburg and Lake Erie, Pittsburg and Western; Pittsburg, McKeesport and Gough; West Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads have either suspended entirely or will be compelled to before evening. So far there have been no individual losses here, and the damage is confined exclusively to flooding property. The greatest suffering and damage reported in this vicinity come from Yough, a region where mining hamlets and a portion of towns lying on the low lands have been inundated and hundreds of families have been forced to desert their homes and fly before the coming flood. In some places it was found necessary to anchor dwelling houses to trees and rocks to keep them from drifting off to total destruction. The

SCENE ALONG THE ROUTE

of the great gorge, which extended thirty miles up the Youghrogheny River, beggars description. Streets and door yards are filled fullof ice, with dreary heaps, in many instances fifteen and twenty feet high, standing as silent monuments to the might of the flood. So far as can be learned no lives have been lost, but the total damage will reach thousands and thousands of dollars. Specials from Washington, Pa., says the Charlters Railroad bridge at Bridgeville was washed away, but no serious accidents are reported. The Beaver River rose suddenly yesterday, andcarried off about $15,000worth of lumber.

At Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 6.—The river here is forty feet and still rising at the rate of ten inches an hour. Many of the low streets on the island and to the south of Wheeling Creek are already submerged, many of the houses being surrounded and a few invaded by the waters. A flood as great as the famous one of 1832 is expected, and the residents of the exposed localities are abandoning their houses, and merchants are removing their stocks to places of safety. Two or three mills and factories have been stopped by the water reaching the fires under their boilers. The gas is already shut off from the island and the gas works will no doubt be interfered with and the entire supply shut off by to-night. Most of the mills will be stopped by the water by evening. The P., W. & K. R. R. track is submerged for a short distance along the wharf, and the railroad bridges and trestles are loaded down with heavy trains. Communication with the suburbs will be seriously interfered with by this afternoon, and damage to the trestles of the P., W. & K. and C., L. & W. roads on the two sides of the river is apprehended. Frederick Eisel, a German, aged 16, was found drowned at Benwood this morning.

Great Excitement at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—The river is now 33 feet 10 inches on the falls and is rising three inches per hour. It rained hard all night and is still raining. There is no business and boats are laying up. There is very little wharf room above Third street. There is great excitement among the people moving. There is a greater flood than any heretofore predicted. The Rainbow left for Henderson and the Ben Franklin is laid up.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—It looks as though the flood of last year was to be repeated. The river at noon was 34 feet in the canal and rising at the rate of 4 inches an hour. At Shippen's port and at Portland there have been already over 800 people driven out of their homes. The Government building is the only house not submerged in Shippen's port. Four more feet of water will bring the flood over the cutoff above the city, and that "point" will be flooded with a great loss of property and perhaps lives. It has been raining steadily nearly all day. The Kentucky River is still rising rapidly at Frankfort. Considerable excitement is prevailing and the river banks are thronged with people. No loss of lives reported yet.

A Big Washout.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 6.—The railways centering here report high water at various points and considerable damage in some places. A big washout on the Cleveland and Pittsburg at Waynesborough and a freshet at Bayard. The water is very high along the Bee Line, but there is no danger yet. The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is not seriously troubled so far. The Valley road is covered with water for fifteen miles south, chiefly the overflow from the Cuyahoga River, which has spread over a part of the upper flats here. The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Road reports many depots under water and bridges washed away at Canal, Dover and Elyria.

At the Ohio's Mouth.

CAIRO, ILL., February 6.—A heavy rain has fallen since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Ohio River is rising fast, and is now 37 feet 6 inches on the gauge, having risen over 3 feet during the last twenty-four hours. The Mississippi is also rising slowly.

A CAVED IN TUNNEL.

The tunnel above Jonesboro, on the Cairo and St. Louis Railroad, caved in last night, caused by the heavy rains. It will be cleared in a couple of days.

Boats Moving Corn.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 6.—There is a gloomy prospect here with a 44 feet register on the gauge and the river rising at the rate of two inches per hour. It rained hard all night and is still raining. The banks of the river are covered with corn awaiting shipment. The prospects are for a higher river than in February last. All the boats are busy moving corn, but there is not half enough tonnage.

The Mississippi.

Considerable apprehension is felt by railroad men over the present condition of several streams in Illinois, and even the Mississippi is showing a disposition to crawl out of its banks. George W. Parker, general manager of the Cairo Line, had advices this morning that the Okaw River is out of its banks and rising slowly but steadily. The Okaw is 28 miles from St. Louis, and both the Short Line and the Louisville and Nashville have bridges spanning it. For a day or two yet no great danger is anticipated, but should the rise continue there will be trouble. Several small streams are affected, and a rise of three feet has taken place in the Mississippi since yesterday. This makes a total rise since the break of fully seven feet. Several rivers in Tennessee are pouring out volumes of water, and the Tennessee river particularly is on the rampage. A rumor was circulated this morning that Wood River, northeast of Alton, was booming, but nothing definite could be learned of the state of affairs.

DR. ENGELMANN'S FUNERAL.

The Distinguished Physician Interred To-Day—Resolutions of Respect.

The physicians of the city met this afternoon in the room of the St. Louis Medical Society, Polytechnic Building, to pass resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Engelmann. Dr. Dudley presided, and stated the object of the meeting. On motion, Dr. Hunt was made secretary. Doctors McPheeters, Pollak, Maughs, Moses and Briggs were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect. After a short recess resolutions were presented stating that in Dr. Engelmann's death the medical profession of St. Louis had lost not only the oldest, but also its most distinguished member. The resolutions were throughout of an eulogistic nature. As a mark of respect the society resolved to attend the funeral in a body.

The following honorary pall-bearers were appointed: Drs. S. G. Moses, J. B. Johnson, G. Bamgarten, P. G. Robinson, G. M. B. Maughs, Wm. Johnston, S. Pollak, Isaiah Forbes, S. Gregory and Gustavus Fischer.

Drs. McPheeters, Johnston and Moses delivered short addresses and spoke of the high esteem in which Dr. Engelmann was held by the profession he adorned. Among those present at the meeting were Doctors Dudley, Pollak, McPheeters, R. M. Jordan, Forbes, S. G. Moses, B. M. Johnston, Newland, G. Hunt, Lannigan, Hassett, Richter, Maughs, Briggs, Robinson.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from Dr. Engelman's late residence, No. 3003 Locust street, and was very largely attended by the members of the various medical and scientific societies of the city. The remains were interred in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

FREIGHT WAR IMMINENT.

The Managers of Iowa Roads Growling at Each Other.

CHICAGO, February 6.—The notice which the Union Pacific gave of its intentions to withdraw from the Transcontinental Association expires to-day, and the officials of that road announce that they will abide by the notice and report no more business to the pool commissioners, who contend that the notice given was irregular, and it is expected a meeting of the Association will be held silently to consider the matter. The Rock Island Road has given the usual thirty days' notice of its intention to withdraw from the Northwestern Traffic Association, and the Northwestern Road has given a similar notice with reference to the Central Iowa Traffic Association. These two associations are not pools, but traffic agreements for the maintaindnce of uniform rates, with heavy penalties for a violation. The withdrawing roads contend that the agreements are both being violated, and the claim is made that unless the difficulties are adjusted before the expiration of the notices, war in the Northwestern rates is likely to be provoked.

FED THE FLAMES.

A Dwelling House.

STAMFORD DEPOT, CONN., February 6.—Wm. R. Fordyke's house and contents were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000; partially insured.

What are its Chances?

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—The relation of the Hennepin Canal to the Mississippi seems likely to make a good deal of stir in the convention before it ends. The action of the House Committee on railways and lands in favor of the Hennepin Canal this morning will be of great aid to the canal people in their efforts. "What we want," said Mr. Adams of Chicago, "is to get the convention by its action to indorse in some way the Hennepin project, and to recommend that it be recognized by Congress as part of the Mississippi Valley water ways system."

"And do you want the appropriations for the canal to be a part of the Mississippi River appropriation?" "Oh, that belongs to Congress," he answered. "We shall not attempt to dictate as to that." Are the Lower Mississippi people opposing you?" "Only those from Missouri, and especially St. Louis. They are fighting it pretty hard."

The Hennepin Canal Bill.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day, by a vote of 8 to 2, agreed to report favorably the Hennepin Canal bill. This action was taken after a few preliminary remarks by Representative Murphy of Iowa. There will be no minority report.

HOPEFUL OF ITS PASSAGE.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The Hennepin Canal bill reported favorably by the committee this morning appropriates $1,000,000 for beginning work on the canal. The friends of the canal are very hopeful in regard to its passage in the House, though by others serious doubts of its passage are expressed. Should its friends make a working alliance with the Baltimore and Delaware Canal it may pull through.

Attempted Double Murder

MARENGO, IOWA, February 6.—A German farm laborer, employed near Millersburg, yesterday, shot Mary Shuster, the daughter of a widow by whom he was employed, owing to the girl's disinclination to accept his attentions. He then killed himself. The girl is living, but not expected to recover.

Explosion of a Tank Car.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, February 6.—About 1 o'clock this morning a violent explosion startled the people of this city. At Linndale, five miles out, John Kramer, a freight conductor on the Bee Line, crawled under a tank car which had contained gasoline, to inspect it. His lamp ignited the gas still lingering around. The tank car was torn to fragments and Kramer will probably die.

The Word "White."

READING, PA., February 6.—The Grand Lodge of the Junior American Protestant Association adjourned after inserting the word "white" in the Constitution, thus excluding colored people from the order. There can be no appeal from this decision.

Appointed General Superintendent.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, MO., February 6.—Theo. S. Dunn has been appointed general superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway.

Stove Manufacturer's Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., February 6.—The National Association of stove manufacturers are holding their thirteenth annual meeting here to-day.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

—The regular spring meeting of the new Memphis Jockey Club begins April 22 and continues five days.

—In Milwaukee to-day Pultz and McCullough, two 13-year-old boys, indicted for an attempt to rob and murder a street-car driver named Goethe, were found guilty by a jury. Sentence was deferred.

SLAUGHTER IN EGYPT.

The Rebel's Death Deal to Baker's Retreating Army.

Overtaken and Pierced With Spears While on Bended Knees—Many Foreign Officers Missing—Cable Flashes.

LONDON, February 6.—Later advices concerning the defeat of Baker Pasha, state that the slaughter of his forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by the necks, thrust spears into their backs and savagely cut their throats. The Englishmen missing are Maurice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Captains Foster and Walker, Lieutenants Carrol, Smith and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are also missing. The fugitives huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat, and might easily have been slaughtered, but the enemy gave over the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon the six transports lying there, and with Baker Pasha and Col. Sartorius arrived at midnight at Suakim, where intense excitement prevails. An attack by the enemy is hourly expected. The forts are occupied by English marines, and the French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war.

SURROUNDED AND DESTROYED.

SUAKIM, February 6.—The enemy has surrounded and destroyed Tewfik Bey and four hundred of his followers between Sinkat and the coast, while they were attempting to cut their way through the enemy.

CAPTURED AMMUNITION.

LONDON, February 6.—All special dispatches agree that Tokar and Sinkat are hopelessly lost. The fact that the British gunboats left Trinkitat creates a bad impression in the minds of the Egyptians and encourages the rebels and their fanaticism. The rebels captured five guns, 36,000 pounds of cannon ammunition, 3,000 rifles and an enormous quantity of cartridges.

Algeria.

LONDON, February 6.—Advices from Algeria report that a collision between bodies of Spahis and Turcos, native Algerian troops, took place at Batna, eighty miles south of Constantine. Three men were killed and many wounded. Order was at once restored by the French troops of the garrison.

The Mississippi Convention.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6.—The delegates to the Mississippi River Convention called at the White House to-day in a body and paid their respects to the President. Ex-Governor Stanard, the chairman, made a short address in which he expressed the thanks of the delegates to the President for the interest shown by him in the Mississippi River improvements and for his effort to secure favorable action by Congress. The President replied briefly, saying that his views on this subject were well known and had been expressed in his messages to Congress. He hoped that the convention would secure the legislation desired looking to the speedy and permanent improvement of the great Mississippi River.

Wendell Phillips' Disease.

BOSTON, February 6.—A post-mortem examination of the body of Wendell Phillips showed disease of the heart, both of long standing and of more recent date. The heart was extensively enlarged and fatty, with the blood vessels supplying it nearly obstructed by early disease. In one portion the wall was softened from lack of blood supply, and nearly a complete rupture of the organ was the result. The pericardium showed the result of recent inflammation. The aorta showed also extensive disease. The other organs were healthy. Death resulted from paralysis of the heart, due to the causes stated.

Converse's Wool Bill.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Representative Converse of Ohio, emphatically denies the report that he will abandon his wool bill, and says he will use every effort to call it up and pass it at the earliest opportunity. The question is not a political one, and the sentiment of the House is largely in its favor.

Tappan Committed to Jail.

JAMAICA, L. I., February 6.—Edmund Tappan, charged with the murder of Mrs. and Miss Maybee at Brookville, has been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Guest and Host.

In the case of Gruet vs. the Catholic Protectorate Judge Barclay this morning made the following ruling: "It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff furnished defendant's manager a number of meals at visits of the latter to the former. Plaintiff made no entry in his books at the time of any charge for the same, though accustomed to enter items of the most trivial amounts when proper. Not until the present differences arose was any such charge entered, many months after the early transactions of this kind. From all the evidence of the then relations of the parties, and their mutual dealings and accounts, it was obvious that plaintiff did not then intend to charge for said meals, and that they were at the time intended as gratuitous friendly courtesies. It was hence not permissible for plaintiff to afterwards change their character and exact payment for the same. Accordingly this item is disallowed on the undisputed evidence." In the other counts in the plaintiff's petition judgment is rendered for plaintiff for $292 12, with interest at six per cent., which brings the total judgment up to $323 80.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were issued to-day: John A. Parks and Miss Rosie Perring; Joseph E. Leary and Miss Mary Hark; George Ruppel and Miss Minnie Karl; George Timer and Miss Lena Fietsch; Joseph Muntz and Miss Kunigunda Breitting; Julius Ganz and Mrs. Magdalena Goettle; Peter Hoeffel and Miss Mary Francis; Tooius Schleffer and Miss Minnie Lererick, and Edward Dettmer and Miss Josephine Riske.

City Hall Notes.

Comptroller Adreon to-day received from Clerk Staed of the Criminal Court $5,896, which is the amount of board of prisoners in cases disposed of in July, October and November, and of jurors in these cases.

Street Commissioner Turner to-day reported to the Board of Public Improvements, recommending the rejection of all granite bids for street paving for the present.

A Divorce Demanded.

Flora E. H. Jones this morning instituted a suit for divorce against Henry P. L. Jones. They were married in this city on January 22, 1873, and lived together until January 27, 1884. The plaintiff alleges that within two years after their marriage the defendant commenced absenting himself from home nights. When questioned as to his whereabouts he rudely told her "it was none of her —— business." She accuses him of calling her some very ugly names. She says that on one occasion he attempted to throw her out of the second-story window. On January 27 last, early in the morning, he forced her to get up, and then she left him. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born of the marriage, and the plaintiff asks to have the custody of them awarded to her.

CRIMINAL CASES.

A Dog-Catcher Comes to Grief—Drunken Soldiers and Petty Offenders.

Mike Schoney was sentenced to three months in the Work House by Judge Noonan to-day. The evidence established the fact that Schoney, who is a dog-catcher, had made an unwarranted assault on a little boy named Patrick Ready. The boy had a goat which he was trying to shield from Schoney, who became exasperated and threw the wire over the little fellow's neck, hurting him badly. Judge Noonan's sentence received the confirmation of every listener in court.

John Carroll, convicted of petit larceny in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

George Pierce was sentenced to eighty days in jail for petit larceny.

Z. Bassett was tried for burglary and larceny to-day and held to the Criminal Court.

A chain gang of drunken soldiers was lodged at the Four Courts to-day. They are on the way from Jefferson Barracks to Leavenworth Military Prison in charge of Sergeant Beyer. The prisoners said they obtained the whisky at the Barracks before starting out on the trip. They will be taken to Leavenworth to-night.

To-day was consumed in the Criminal Court in selecting a jury to try the Otto Dierberger murder case.

The cases against the women keeping disreputable houses in the vicinity of Eighth and Walnut streets were disposed of to-day in the First District Police Court by a fine of $10 and costs in each case.

A RECEIVER WANTED.

Bondholders of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. After Their Money.

Judge Treat, in Chambers to-day, heard the application of DeWitt C. Blair, trustee, for the holders of the $981,000 first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad Company, for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the appointment of a receiver for the company. The mortgage was executed in 1877 and covers all the 81¾ miles of the road, which is a feeder of the Wabash Railway, and extends only from Hannibal to Gilmore Springs. The principal bondholders are John J. Blair, who holds $424,000 worth, and the trustees of the estate of Moses Taylor, who hold $425,000 worth. Mr. Walter C. Larned of Chicago is the complainant's solicitor. Judge Treat will hear the matter further to-morrow.

The Hass Divorce Case.

Judge Adams is trying the Hass divorce case to-day. The plaintiff, Elsie Hass, alleges in her petition that the defendant, Henry Hass, has been extremely cruel to her. She states that he forced her to live in a pigeon loft, and forbade her children to supply her with food. In his answer and cross-bill the husband asserts that his wife shortly after their marriage in Germany about sixteen years ago, commenced the use of intoxicating liquors, and that failing to reform her he came to this country with his family. Here her habits became confirmed, and he was obliged to use harsh measures with her in self-defense. The wife asserts that her husband has property worth $6,000, and enjoys an income from his business as a sausage maker of about $2,500 a year. The husband on the other hand says that he is worth only a very small sum over and above his liabilities, and that his income from his business is barely sufficient to support his family.

Wants His Money.

William Pierce, assignee of Schulte, Hill & Nall, has instituted a suit against the St. Louis Hub and Handle Manufacturing Company, and William C. Dines, secretary, and James W. Hill, president of the same. In his petition he alleges that he is the assignee of certain notes executed to a private banking firm at Fredericktown, Mo.—one for $3,200, another for $3,000, another for $3,800, and another for $500. To secure these notes the St. Louis Hub and Handle Company executed a chattel mortgage on its machinery, fixtures and other property. The notes not having been paid, he asks the Circuit Court to foreclose this mortgage. Lindley, Bond & Lindley, are the plaintiff's attorneys.

A Farewell to Brother James.

A number of the graduates and the old students of the College of the Christian Brothers met at 4 p. m. to-day, at the office of Mr. E. F. Stone, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. The object of the gathering was to arrange a farewell reception to Rev. Brother James, late president of the college, who has been called to New York as announced yesterday. It was decided that the students would wait upon Brother James to-morrow evening to tend him a farewell. Further particulars will be announced to-morrow. All students of the college are requested to attend without notice, as there is no time left to make further announcement. Brother James leaves for New York on Friday morning.

Capt. Boyton's Marriage.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the well known swimmer, who gave numerous exhibitions in St. Louis, will be married on Thursday, February 14, at 7 p. m., at St. Patrick's Church, in Chicago. The Captain has selected as his bride Miss Maggie Connolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Connolly. After Monday, February 25, Capt. Boyton and his bride will take up their residence at Boulevard and West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, New York City.

CITY PERSONALS.

Mrs. John M. Truitt of Kansas is visiting her brother, Mr. R. N. Wardlow, of Carr Place.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Ida Belle Gumersell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gumersell, to Mr. H. Edwin Moore, which takes place on Thursday, February 14. A reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 3437 Franklin avenue.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

SUSAN B. NUTT entered suit for divorce last evening, against her husband, Charles Nutt.

Judge Launtz granted a new trial last evening in the case of Charles Becker against the Vandalia Road.

City Clerk Canty paid the police and street laborers their salaries for the month of September this morning.

Christ Schoenker was arrested this morning on a charge of careless driving and was fined $3 and costs by 'Squire Lynn.

James Dillon had a hearing before 'Squire Bunyan this morning on a charge of disturbing the peace, and was fined $3 and costs.

An attempt was made last evening by burglars to enter Edward Simpson's house in the Second Ward, but they were frightened away before gaining an entrance.

ON THE WING.

D. H. Balchron and party start for St. Joe to-night.

C. Selden leaves for Springfield this evening via the Wabash.

P. M. Donaher goes to Galveston via the Iron Mountain to-night.

J. D. Gaines, G. A. Plummer and Mrs. C. S. Sawyer leave for Laredo to-night.

C. De Wolf and party and C. H. Chapin go to New Orleans via the Iron Mountain to-night.

C. M. Wilkes, H. Mann, Miss May Green and I. M. Smith leave for Chicago to-night via the C. & A.

J. S. Gaffney, S. J. Dumond and R. G. Whitner leave for Pittsburg this evening by the Vandalia Line.

W. C. Horn, W. S. Corcoran and A. T. McMurray leave for Chicago this evening by the Vandalia Line.

Mrs. Somerville, T. B. Lourman and H. M. Russell leave for New York in the morning by the Vandalia Line.

G. W. Cunningham, W. Daley, B. F. Twiser and George A. Harper leave for Indianapolis this evening by the Vandalia.

Hon. John B. Henderson, D. Wisbart, G. Cale, Ed. Wesselter, W. F. Hammer, Henry Hitchcock, jr., Miss Ida Kuhn and J. T. Felton leave for New York this evening by the Vandalia Line.

AWAITING HIS FATE.

A Hunter Kills a White Deer, and Knows that He Will Soon Die.

Millville, Pa., Special to the World.

Silas Rohrbacher, of Hunter's Range, Luzerne County, has sold his property and removed to another county because of his superstition that the killer of a white deer is sure to die soon or meet other misfortune. Rohrbacher and his son discovered a white doe in the woods on Tuesday of last week. It was lying prostrate on the ice and unable to gain a hold by which it might recover its footing. Rohrbacher resolved to rescue the deer from its position and at the same time give it a place of security until the snow had melted in the woods. His son went home and returned with an empty feed-bag and two pieces of rope. The bag was drawn over the doe's head, and her feet were tied with the ropes. She was then lifted and carried to Rohrbacher's clearing, where it was turned loose in the cattle shed with a cow and a yoke of steers. It soon became reconciled to its position, and fed with the cattle.

On Thursday last Rohrbacher went to the shed to throw down hay to his cattle. As he opened the door a gust of wind caught it and threw it wide open. The doe caught a glimpse of the woods through the open door and sprang towards it. As the deer went past him, Rohrbacher mechanically raised the long-tined hayfork he had in his hands and thrust it at the deer. The tines struck it in the side and were buried to the handle in its body. The tines broke off as the deer leaped out of the door and remained in its side. The doe jumped the high log fence around the cow-yard, and ran for a hundred yards down the road, when it staggered to one side and fell heavily on the snow. Rohrbacher ran to the spot and found the doe dead. Almost crazed he hurried away to where some choppers were at work in the woods, and told them what had happened and said that he had sealed his doom. One of the men took the deer's body into the woods, removed the skin and threw the carcass in a swamp, the meat being unfit for food at this time. The skin he sold for $10. Two days later Rohrbacher left the neighborhood.

White deer are exceedingly rare, not more than a dozen having ever been seen in the mountains of this region. They are always does and are said to be larger than the red doe. The last one killed in Northern Pennsylvania previous to the above-mentioned one was shot by three hunters in 1872, and the believers in the white-deer superstition refer to that killing as a positive proof of their belief. The hunters were Hornbeck Shimer, of Wilkesbarre; Charles Haney, of Luzerne County, and Lyman S. Bevans, of Port Jervis, N. Y. They started the white deer on the Shickshola Creek, and each shot at it and hit it, killing it. Shimer at that time was proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Wilkesbarre, wealthy and the picture of health. Bevans was a prominent merchant in his town and Haney was largely interested in coal mining. Shimer died a bankrupt after a painful and lingering sickness about a year afterwards; Bevans failed in business and blew out his brains, and Haney died from small pox, a poor man and alone.

FIVE CENTS A DAY.

A Few Facts for Boys Who Want to Become Millionaires.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The cumulative power of money is a fact very generally known, but not generally appreciated. There are few men living to-day of the hanging on the bounty of kindred or friends, but who might by exercising the smallest particle of thrift rigidly adhered to in the past, have set aside a respectable sum which would materially help them to maintain their independence in their old age. Let us take the small and insignificant sum of five cents, which we daily pay to have our boots blacked, to ride in a car a distance we are able to walk, or procure a bad cigar we are better without, and see what its value is in the course of years. We will suppose a boy of 15, by blacking his own boots, or saving his car fare, or going without his cherished cigarette, puts by five cents a day, in one years he saves $18 25, which, being banked, bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded bi-yearly. On this basis, when our thrifty youth reaches the age of 65, having set his 5 cents per day religiously aside during fifty years, the result is truly surprising. He has accumulated no less a sum than $2,893 17. A scrutiny of the progress of this result is interesting. At the age of 30 our hero has $395; at 40, $877; at 50, $1,697; at 60, $2,962 After fifteen years' saving his annual interest more than equals his original principal; in twenty-five years it is more than double; in thirty-five years it is four times as much; in forty-five years it is eight times as much, and the last year's interest is $196, or ten and a half times as much as the annual amount he puts by. The actual cash amount saved in fifty years is $912 50; the difference between that amount and the grand total of $3,893 17, viz: $2,980 67, is accumulated interest. What a magnificent premium for the minimum of thrift that can well be represented by figures.

English as She Is Spoke in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Great are the capabilities of the English language. A wayfaring Indianapolis man in search of a cigar, went into a grocery store in a very small and rural village, not two hundred miles from this city. The young woman presiding produced a box containing the desired articles, and when asked the price thereof, gave voice to the following mystical language:

"Them there's two-fers."

"Two-fers!" repeated the bewildered Indianapolis man. "What in the name of sense is a 'two-fer'?"

"Why, two for a nickel," replied the young woman, with an air of disgusted astonishment at some folks' ignorance.

"Oh, I see," said the enlightened Hoosier. "Well, if you have any 'one-fers,' let me have a look at them."

The purchase of the 'one-fer' was made, and the wayfaring man withdrew.

ABOUT TOWN.

JUDGE THAYER to-day granted to Rachel Oliver a decree of divorce against John Oliver.

THE L. & N. has stopped receiving freight for any point south of Evansville, on account of the flood in the Ohio.

THE case of Dr. Fitzporter, charged with criminal practice, was called in the Court of Criminal Correction this afternoon.

BERNARD RUSSELL of 2602 Morgan street is not the Bernard Russell mentioned in yesterday's paragraph for selling lottery tickets.

AN agreement has received numerous signatures on 'Change pledging the signers to buy no seed marketed here except on inspectors' samples or certificates.

LETTERS of administration in the estate of the late Robert B. Wade were taken out to-day by Belle M. B. Wade and Warner M. Hopkins. The estate is valued at $100,000.

JOHN WESTLING is missing from his home on Lacledo and Vandeventer avenues. He is a carpenter and builder, and has several unfinished contracts on hand now.

THE Violet Social Club are making arrangements for their second annual ball, to be given at the new Armory Hall, Seventeenth and Pine streets, Monday, March 17 (St. Patrick's night.)

MR. CHARLES CARROLL and Miss Kate Reddy were last evening united in matrimony by Father McCaffrey, of St. Patrick's Church. Mr. Carroll is connected with the Adams Express Company.

THE Fair Grounds Association has sold four prairie wolves to Wallace & Co. of Peru, Ind. The immediate animals now left for sale are a pair of lion cubs, a pair of panthers and a pair of elks.

THE temperature has fallen at all stations in the West and Northwest, the thermometer ranging as low as 10° below zero. The indications are for colder weather, though no marked change is looked for.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association will meet on to-morrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Pickwick Hall. Prof. Wm. T. Harris will deliver an address on "The Need of the Active Influence of Woman in the Affairs of Government."

THE regular meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Club took place at Louis Zepu's, South Broadway, last night. Senator H. Manistre and L. Wagner delivered addresses and the Vogt brothers and J. Fink gave some of their specialties.

JOHN N. STRAAT has brought suit against George Rinkel, jr., and Erastus Wells to subject the former's real estate in Rinkelville, valued at $75,000, to a judgment of $30,000 or so. He claims that Rinkel conveyed his property to Mr. Wells in order to save it from being levied on.

THE funeral of Mrs. Jane Boswell, who died on Sunday, takes place to-morrow afternoon from the family residence, at 522 Garrison avenue. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ganse. Deceased was well known, having lived in the city for fifty years. During all that time Mrs. Boswell was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

B. NUGENT & BRO.

Are Showing New Lines and Entirely Fresh Assortments of

American Calicoes,
American Ginghams
American Penangs,
American Satteens,
French Satteens,
French Penangs,
French Batiste,
Scotch Ginghams.

Special Bargains!

400 pieces best American calicoes, including choice styles Coeheco, Merrimack, etc., at 5c a yard.
100 pieces spring styles best percales at 7½c.

WHITE GOODS.

This is the season for buying these goods, and we are going to "help the ladies out" by giving them some special bargains this week.

COTTON DIAPERS.

We have every width of best quality in stock, 18 inch, 20 inch, 22 inch, 24 inch, 27 inch.
Special Bargain for this Week.
100 pieces best quality, 18 inch, at 50c apiece.

CHECKED NAINSOOKS

Good quality, soft-finished goods—SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.
At 5c.....Usually sold for 8½c
At 7½c.....Usually sold for 10c
At 10c.....Usually sold for 12½c
At 12½c.....Usually sold for 15c
At 15c.....Usually sold for 20c

VICTORIA LAWNS.

FINE SHEER GOODS.
At 12½c.....Usually sold for 15c.
At 15c.....Usually sold for 20c.
At 20c.....Usually sold for 25c.
At 25c.....Usually sold for 35c.

TABLE LINENS.

We make the lowest prices on Table Linens in St. Louis. Spring importations just opened out.

Special for This Week.

AT 25 CENTS.
Genuine Pure Linen Cream Damask, good weight, soft finish, regular damask patterns, and not dice-called damask, at.....25c.

TABLE-CLOTHS.

ALL PURE LINEN.
Cream Damask, red border, fringed all round, 1¾ yds square.....75c
1¾ yds wide, 2 yds long.....$1 00
1¾ yds wide, 2½ yds long.....1 25
1¾ yds wide, 2¾ yds long.....1 50
1¾ yds wide, 3 yds long.....1 75
BLEACHED DAMASK CLOTHS.
2 yds wide and 2 yds long.....$1 50
2 yds wide and 2½ yds long.....2 00
2 yds wide and 3 yds long.....2 50
Napkins to match in both quality and pattern.

TOWELS.

BEST VALUES EVER SEEN in this City.
Fine Cream Damasks, handsome border, 19x36.....At 12½c
Extra heavy pure linen huck Towels, soft finish, 20x33.....At 15c
Fine Cream Damask, center pattern, handsome border.....At 15c
Fine Cream Damask, handsome border, 22x45.....At 20c
Extra bargain in bath towels, largest size, fancy woven; really worth 40c to 50c.....At 25c

DOMESTICS.

Every leading brand in stock and repeated at exactly wholesale prices

A WORKING GIRL.

One Who Attracted the Attention of 50,000 Business Men.

N. Y. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

I shall never forget one woman who attracted the attention of at least fifty thousand people a day for several months in a carpet factory near the elevated road. The factory in question is situated directly opposite and within twenty feet of the Third avenue elevated station at Chatham square. From the station could be seen several hundred women sewing carpets on clanging and clattering machines all day long. Business men who came down in the morning and were obliged to get off at Chatham square so as to connect with the branch road to the city hall, watched the women curiously as they waited for their trains. At night when they waited in the same place they watched them again until their train came along. More than fifty thousand men did this every day in the year. One morning in the early part of May last year the eyes of every man were attracted toward the southern window of the building—the one nearest the station. A new comer had taken charge of the machine which faced the window. She was a remarkably handsome woman, and she charmed the eyes of the multitude from the moment she made her appearance. She had a superb figure, shapely arms, magnificent black eyes, lots of color and regular features. Occasionally she glanced down at the multitude who watched her eagerly, but she never smiled at the careless, nor the slightest glance of recognition to the bankers, brokers and respectable merchants who glared at her so amorously. She was a subject of conversation every morning for a long time after she made her appearance. The men looked for her as regularly as they looked at the city hall clock. When she first appeared here her black hair was drawn neatly down over her forehead and gathered in a tight roll at the back of her head. She wore a bit of something white about her neck, and looked refreshing and pretty. This was just before the hot weather began. Gradually the woman began to fade; the heavy carpets which she was compelled to stitch became dusty, and the glare from the street and the heat of the air made the work more and more trying every day. She began to show traces of fatigue; she grew heavy-eyed; her hair, which had formerly been neatly arranged, was allowed to straggle over her brow, and the neatness which characterized her whole appearance disappeared before the oppression of the heat and the awful amount of work she was obliged to do every day. Her face grew thinner and thinner, the color departed from her cheeks and black circles came under her eyes. The fifty thousand men stared at her every day, observed the change, commented upon it. By the time the scorching heat of July had come she had wasted away to a mere skeleton. The pale and wan cheek was heightened by a hectic flush, and her eyes were unnaturally bright. The fifty thousand men looked at her and bet ten to five among themselves that she wouldn't last until August 1. Those who had put up the money on the endurance of the poor creature were more interested in her than ever. One passenger, a produce broker whom I knew, said to me one morning:

"I look for that face at the window and for the roof of the Produce Exchange every morning with the utmost anxiety. If that face goes away before the 1st of August I shall lose $25. If I find the flag on the roof of the Produce Exchange I will know that some of the members are dead, and that will cost me $10 more. I can never draw a long breath until I have seen both lotteries and am safely housed in my office."

The broker lost his money. Shortly before the 1st of August the fifty thousand men were shocked or gladdened, as the case might be, by seeing in the place of the beautiful girl who had so long sat framed in by the window a raw-boned, scrawny, and freckled woman, with a face so positively ugly that it would stop a Chinese funeral. Speculation was rife as to what had become of the girl. One day three of us were going up town about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in August, talking as usual about the carpet girl, when somebody proposed that we should go up into the carpet house and ask about her. For a moment it seemed a rash and dreadful thing to do. But after a little thought we ascended the steps and climbed to the second story of the building. When we got there we were stared at by several hundred employes, and guyed unmercifully until we found the superintendent. He was a little man, with a quick, nervous manner, and a loud head. We stated our errand to him as quickly as possible. He said:

"It is astonishing how much interest that girl created. You are only three of 3,000 men who have come up to ask about her. Her history was not remarkable in any respect, and she is now doing quite well."

"What became of her?"

"You seem very anxious to know," said the little man, with a very hard twinkle of his right eye as he stared at us.

"Yes, we have come all the way up here to see if we couldn't find out what had become of her. We have no base and sinister motives. We are moved simply by curiosity."

"No doubt," said the little man, with the same hard glitter in his eye. There was a painful pause. We stood and stared at each other while the operatives kept on with their guying, and the little man kept on with his staring. Finally, after a long wait, some one of our party said:

"Well, what the deuce did become of her?"

"She married," said the little man laconically.

There was another dreary pause. Finally I mustered up courage enough to say:

"Who?"

"Me," said the little man.

Then we left.

HAPPINESS is the aim of human toil. If you have a cold or cough use Harless' Cough Caramels and be happy.

GRATITUDE.

Paying the Laborer Who Saved His Life.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A stranger who got into the Union Depot yards yesterday while trying to find the railroad ferry slip, would have been run down by one of the numerous switch locomotives had not a man at work in the flour sheds seized him and pulled him off of the track. The stranger was greatly confused and shaken up for a moment, but after he had taken a seat on the platform and got his breath he called out:

"My man, that was nobly done! I expect you can make use of $5,000 in cash?"

"Well, perhaps."

The stranger breathed heavily, rubbed his arm, and after a minute continued:

"Yes, I feel just like making you a present of a thousand dollars."

This was a painful reduction from his first observation, but it wasn't for the four-roller to find fault. He brushed away at the stranger's hat to get the dust off, and as he handed it over he was informed:

"I think you would know where to put $100 if you had it, eh?"

"I want nothing, sir. You were in danger, and I pulled you away."

"But I shall insist upon your accepting something. You certainly saved my life, and I shouldn't begrudge $25."

He got out his wallet, which was crowded full of bills, and as he handed them over he remarked:

"Ten dollars would buy your wife a dress, and every time she wore it you could think of me."

"Yes, sir."

The bill came out but was quickly replaced, and after a minute spent in some mental calculation the stranger all at once handed out a $2 bill with the observation:

"Here, my man, go and get you a new hat, and rest assured I shall ever be grateful to you."

Then it was seen that the laborer was painfully embarrassed. He shifted from one leg to the other, looked up and down the shed, and when asked the trouble he replied:

"Please, sir, but haven't you any small change about you? I think a quarter would be plenty of reward for saving your life."

"A quarter! Well, considering the railroad company pays you for the time you were hauling me around, maybe that's enough. Here it is, and I hope you will make good use of it. I guess I can get down the slip all right from here, but if you happen to save my life again you may look for a half a dollar at least."

Fabrics Cheap at $30 a Yard.

From the New York Evening Post.

The present season is certainly remarkable for the splendor and elegance of its fabrics and costumes. The rage for new and intense effects and combinations seems to have reached its height and reaches description appear in greater contrast than ever besides the many toilets of pure white, now also in such vogue. The wealth of the Orient and the vivid coloring of the tropics are to be found in the tapestried, brocaded and embossed silks, satins and plushes that glitter with a network of beads, which closely simulate gems in their brilliancy. This prodigality of color and combination, while it gives great scope for magnificence in dress, also gives great chance for excessive bad taste, thus necessitating the exercise of the most delicate judgment and a sure artistic eye for harmony, as well as for appropriateness and good effect.

Among the many regal fabrics now exhibited by a celebrated Broadway house is a magnificent bridal satin of ivory white, brocaded with white lilacs, white lilies and rosebuds, the stamens and pistils formed of cut crystals and pearls. A second pattern shows a ground of silver satin, brocaded with crimson carnations and another, of amber satin, is embossed with scarlet roses and foliage. Lastly is a pale almond satin brocaded with white anemones, blush roses and forget-me-nots. All the above mentioned fabrics are considered low in price at the rate of thirty dollars a yard.

WEDDING, visiting and reception cards. The most elegant are those executed by the Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Company, Fourth and Locust.

Should Have a Pension.

From the St. Paul Globe.

The following letter on a new pension subject found its way to the State Capitol on Monday. The subject is so tarily handled, notwithstanding according to Webster the writer has a "bad spell," that it seems to be worth publication:

BINGHAM LAKE, January 27, 1884.

To the Adjutant-General of the State of Minnesota:

The undersigned was a soldier during the late war. When I entered the army I was a young man of good moral character, belonged to the church and attended Sunday-school regular. But now, after serving my country, I have contracted bad habits, will now swear and steal—in fact, I am ruined morally. What I want to know, am I entitled to a pension for loss of moral character? I hold that the Government is bound to return its soldiers in as good a condition as it received them, morally as well as physically. I will define any man to associate with guard-house bummers, mule drivers and officers as long as I did without losing his moral character. "He who steals my purse steals trash," etc.)

If there is no law covering my case, will you please have one passed, for I know quite a number who are in the same fix as I am? If there is a law covering my case, would my evidence be good for any thing? Please give me full advice just how to act. I am a little afraid if I should testify that I was a man without any character I would not be believed, but you will understand how it is yourself.

P. P.

Late Private in Company G, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

Can a Dead Man's Wife Recover?

From the Rochester Union.

In the special term of the Supreme Court yesterday an interesting and nice point of law was raised in a railroad case. In 1876 Horace J. Kelsey was injured at an Erie Railway crossing. In 1879 he recovered a verdict of $6,500 damages on account of such injuries. In 1882 he died. In 1883 the verdict awarding him damages was set aside in the Supreme Court and a new trial was ordered. The widow of the deceased plaintiff, Rhodella Kelsey, as administrator, seeks now to enforce payment of the original verdict. E. C. Sprague of Buffalo yesterday demurred to her supplemental complaint on behalf of the railroad company, claiming that she has no legal right to continue the case after his decease. W. S. Oliver, of this city represents the complainant. He held yesterday that she has a perfect right in law to continue the action and recover as administrator. The case will eventually go to the Court of Appeals.

Miss Flood Jilts a Lord.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Miss Jennie Flood, the California heiress, who is reported by a London paper to be engaged to a British peer, is in this city and emphatically denies the report. It is understood, too, that Miss Flood denies that she was jilted by young Grant, but claims the match was broken off by mutual consent. Miss Flood is an accomplished and amiable lady, highly esteemed by all who know her. She possesses in her own right $2,500,000 in Government bonds, presented to her on a recent birthday. The English noble referred to by the London paper is believed to be Lord Beaumont, who was in San Francisco not long since. It is understood that the young noble made overtures for the hand of the wealthy young heiress, but demanded a dower of $5,000,000, which old man Flood indignantly refused.

Ochiltree Unfurls the Arthur Flag.

From an Interview in Washington.

"I am for him," said Congressman Ochiltree to an admiring group last night, "because he has made a fairly satisfactory President, and because the business men don't want any change. The President of this country doesn't need to be a man of great qualities and convictions. A negative man will do for the place well enough."

"Then I suppose Hayes' negative qualities pleased you highly?" said a bystander.

"No, sir," replied the Texan oath, "he did not, sir. A man who drinks lemonade has entirely too much negative about him. The President of the United States must take whisky or water either one thing or the other—straight."

ODD STORIES.

Benedict, Md., has 100 inhabitants, of whom 70 are sick with typhoid fever.

The wife of a driver of a street car at Chamberlain, S. C., is worth $300,000. Her name is Mrs. Osman Boeity.

Some enthusiastic hunters at Waco, Tex., chased an animal for several miles, thinking it a wolf, but it proved to be a yellow dog.

In a French cemetery the following epitaph appears: "I await my husband, Oct. 10, 1820." Below is this: "Here I am, Feb. 7, 1880."

Tulare Lake in California is rapidly drying up. Now it is but fifteen miles long, and has an average width of less than eight miles.

Sidney L. Crenshaw of Jacksonville, Ill., while drunk, attempted to pull off his coat as he sat on the bed. He fell backward, and striking the foot rail of another bed, broke his neck.

A wild duck took a direction parallel to a locomotive leaving Tarrytown, and it was a close race for two miles, but just before reaching Irvington the bird forged ahead of the engine.

Samuel Fogely of New Philadelphia, Ohio, put a heavy load of powder into a log, and as the fuse failed to fire it, he went up and sat astride the log. Then the charge exploded and Foxely will die.

A gold watch with a bullet in the back of the case, where it lodged after going through the timepiece, belongs to W. R. McGunnigle of Saginaw, Mich. It saved its father's life during the war.

Reed and Pearce at Emporia, Kan., have been sentenced to remain in the penitentiary one year, and at such time thereafter as the Governor shall fix to be hanged within the prison walls.

A flock of wild turkeys walked around the public square of Perryville, Mo., apparently without fear, but were gone again before the people recovered from their surprise and could capture any of them.

The champion woman pedestrian is Mrs. Hannah Barnes, who has just reached Milwaukee after a tramp of 300 miles on foot, carrying her fourteen months old child. She left Ashland, Wis., on December, 2.

George Thompson of Ray County, Mo., found that wild turkeys were visiting his corn crib. By fixing a string to the door and adding some distance away he captured thirteen fine birds when they next visited the crib.

The blowing down of an oak near Washington, Ga., revealed a little heap of gold and jewels, diamonds, rubies, and pearls, said to be worth $20,000. It is supposed that they are part of the treasure lost by members of the Confederate Cabinet.

Robert P. Pullman of Carnesville, Ga., publishes this card in the local paper: "I hereby give notice to all dram-sellers and dram-drinkers that I have left the old way with the old year, and have turned into the new way with the new year, and I want all of them to give me the go by. I intend to redeem my name and character, and shall look upon the man who offers me liquor as my deadly enmey."

Why the Thing Wouldn't Work.

From the Merchant Traveler.

A young gentleman entered a newspaper office on Walnut street and asked if he might use the telephone.

"Certainly," replied the suave city editor. "I live in Dayton," he replied, "and I want to telephone to my wife for a little money, as I'm unexpectedly short just now."

"I've been there myself," remarked the city editor, "and can sympathize with you. You may talk the box clear off of the wall if you want to."

"Thanks," he said, and rang for Dayton. He got it, but failed somehow to get a satisfactory reply. He talked low and he talked loud, and then he howled. He spelled the words out slowly, and repeated them again and again. His appeal was full of the words "broke," "money," "can't hear," "speak plainer," "send," "sober," "want to go home," and so on, but he was signally unsuccessful in getting a fitting response. Finally he hung up the tube and remarked:

"If you will excuse me, I hope, for troubling you, but this result is unavoidable and unexpected, sir. The circumstances are peculiarly unfortunate, sir. My mother-in-law is at the other end of the wire, and no wonder the thing wouldn't work. Good morning, sir."

THE National Convention committees met at the Southern this afternoon at 3 o'clock to hear reports from the sub-committees on finances, and to take any further action necessary to secure the convention.

E. S. ROWSE,

Successor to

BUDD & WADE,

Financial correspondent for Eastern capitalists. Money loaned in any amount on city and country property at lowest rates. Farm loans a specialty.

310 OLIVE STREET.

BLANK BOOKS!

Levison & Blythe Stationery Co.,

213 and 215 N. Third St.

WM. A. RUTLEDGE. W. M. HORTON.

RUTLEDGE & HORTON

REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 707 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo

MONEY.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, February 5, NOON.—Money easy at 1½@2 per cent on call; prime mercantile 4@5½; sterling exchange steady at 484½ long and 486 sight. Governments steady; State bonds dull; railway firm, generally higher. Stocks quiet; Western Union in good supply at 79¾; Pacific common and preferred steadier. The fluctuations outside stocks named merely fractional.

NEW YORK, February 6, 11 A. M.—STOCKS, quiet and lower; Wabash preferred was weak, spot and July touched 27½, against 28¾ at close yesterday. West Shore bonds, 84, sold up from 82¾ to 83.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Three's 100¾ bid, 4½'s 114¼@4, 4's 122¾ bid. Pacific 6's of 95, 129 bid.

Local Stocks.

Below will be found the latest buying and selling prices for local stocks in this market, corrected by James Campbell, 307 Pine street. Transactions light, however, and in some cases the price is nominal.

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer'n Central	275	28	Marine Ins. Co.	110	..
Citizens' Ins. Co.	112½	115			

STREET RAILROADS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Bellefontaine	105	..	St. Louis	52¾	55
Citizens'	175	..	South St. Louis	..	..
Lindell	150	154	Tower Grove	19	20
Missouri	..	..	Union	20	30
People's	45	..	Union Depot	70	75

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
B'k of Commerce	450	465	Laclede Bank	108½	109
Boatmen's Sav.	165½	171	Lafayette	112	115
Bremen Savings	110	..	Mechanics' Sav.	117½	118½
Citizens' Saving	70	75	Merchants'	113½	114
Commercial	245	250	Mutual Sav.	125	..
Continental	240	250	Northwestern Sav.	100	..
Fourth National	200	210	Provident Sav.	100	..
Fifth National	100	104½	State Nat'l.	124	125
Franklin	147	150	State Savings	100	..
German Saving	170	..	Third National	97½	98
German Am'n	125	..	Union Savings	55	60
International	..	..	Valley National	100½	102½

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Bell Telephone	170	175	St. L. Cot. Comp.	120	130
Belcher's S. & M.	10	21	St. L. Safe D. Co.	90	..
Carond't Gas Co.	70	..	St. L. Type F. Co.	65	..
Cent'l Stockyards	75	80	St. L. Transfer Co.	20	25
M. T. Co.	80	..	St. L. Trust Co.	65	..
Laclede Gas Co.	90	..	St. L. W. & T. Co.	..	..
St. Louis Gas Co.	245	250	Union Depot R. R.	..	..
St. L. Elevator	83	89	Un. Stock Yds.	100	105
			Wiggins Fer. Co.	190	195

New York Closing Quotations.

Corrected daily by Tracy & Bell, bankers and brokers, 306 North Third street.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	55½	55½	55½	54½
Canada Pacific	55½	55½	55½	55½
Central New Jersey	87	87	87	87
Central Pacific	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago, B. & Q.	132	132	131½	131½
do preferred	..	..	..	..
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	119½	119½	119½	119½
Chicago, Sur. & Quin.	124½	124½	124½	124½
Chicago, M. & St. P.	93½	93½	93½	93½
do preferred	120	120	120	120
Chicago, Northwest	112½	112½	112½	112½
do preferred	141	141	141	141
Denver & Rio Grande	123½	123½	123½	123½
Erie	27½	27½	27½	27½
Illinois Central	138½	138½	138½	138½
Lake Shore	107½	107½	107½	107½
Louisville and Nashville	46½	46½	46½	46½
Michigan Central	88½	88½	88½	88½
Missouri Pacific	97½	97½	97½	97½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	19½	19½	19½	19½
New York Central	120½	120½	120½	120½
Northern Pacific	28½	28½	28½	28½
do pref	57½	57½	57½	57½
Oregon & Transcontinental	32½	32½	32½	32½
Or., Ry. & Nav. Co.	76	76	76	76
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½
Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½
Philadelphia & Reading	47½	47½	47½	47½
St. P. Minneapolis & Manitoba	86½	87½	86½	87½
Texas & Pacific	36½	36½	36½	36½
Union Pacific	60½	60½	60½	60½
Wabash, St. L. & P.	26½	27	26½	27
do pfd.	45½	45½	45½	45½
Western Union	79½	79½	79½	79½
West S. Bonds	52½	53¼	52½	53¼

Corrected daily by James Campbell Banker and Broker, 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

When	Interest	Bid.	Ask.
4's coupon bonds	M. A. N. & S.	120	120½
4½ coupon bonds	J. & D. & M.	114	114½
4's coupon bonds	J. F. M. & O.	122½	122½

STATE BONDS.

Mo. 6's	1868	Jan. & July.	105	..
Mo. 6's	1868	Jan. & July.	106½	..
Mo. 6's	1888	Jan. & July.	106½	..
Mo. 6's	1892-95	Jan. & July.	..	..
	1894	Jan. & July.	109	..
	1895	Jan. & July.	113	..

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6's sterling	1901	May & Nov.	....	108
City 6's sterling	1902	May & Nov.	....	108
City 6's sterling	1903	Jan. & July.	....	108
City 6's sterling	1903	June & Dec.	104½	106
City 6's sterling	1900	June & Dec.	104½	106
City 6's currency	1898-'87	Jan. & July.	104½	106
City 6's gold	1898-'87	Various	104½	106
City 6's sterling	1898-'87	Various	104½	106
City 6's water	1905	June & Dec.	112½	113½
City 6's water	1887	June & Dec.	104½	105½
City 6's water	1892	June & Dec.	104½	105½
City 6's, bridge approach	1902	April & Oct.	104½	111¼
County 6's, court-house	1902	June & Dec.	112	113
County 6's, gold	1895	Feb. & Aug.	112	112
County Park	1894	Jan. & July and Oct.	112½	113
	1897	Jan. & July and Oct.	117	119

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m.	1888	Feb. & Aug.	107	107½
Mo. Pac. Consols	1920	May & Nov.	101	103
Mo. Pac. 2d m. 7's	1891	Jan. & July.	111	113
Mo. Pac. 3d m.	1906	May & Nov.	113½	113¾
No. Mo. 1st m.	1895	May & Nov.	113½	113¾
K. C. F. 1st m. 6's	1896	Feb. & Aug.	117	119
K. C. F. 1st m. Exten.	1896	Feb. & Aug.	106	108
K. C. F. D. Ex. 6's	1896	June & Dec.	106½	107½
K. C. Consols	1919	May & Nov.	107	109
St. L. & M. 1st 7's	1897	Feb. & Aug.	115	..

*Interest to seller.

Clearings	$2,541,345
Balances	430,973

COMMERCE.

Closing Prices—1 p. m.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—February 93¾; March 94½; April —; May $1 00¼; June $1 02¼.

Corn—February 53⅝; March 54½; April 54¾; May 59¾; June 59¾; July 61¼.

Oats—February 33; March 33¼; April 33¾; May 37½.

Pork—February $17 35; March $17 35; May $17 62½; June $17 72½.

Lard—February 9.57½; March 9.65; May 9.87½; June 9.95.

Short ribs—February 9.07½; March 9.07½; May 9.25.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—February 99; March $1 01¼; April $1 01¾; May $1 06¾; June $1 07¼.

Corn—February 54; March 55; May 56 b.

Oats—May 34½.

Closing Prices—3 p. m.

Reported daily by the Culver Commission Company, rooms 206 and 210, Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

Grain.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—February 93½ b.; March 94¼; April 95⅝ b.; May 81 00¾; June 81 02¾; July $1 05¾.

Corn—February 53½ b.; March 54½; May 59½; June 59½; July 61¼.

Oats—February 32⅝ b.; March 33; April 33¾; May 37½; June 37½; July 36¾ b.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—February $1 00; March $1 02@1 02¼; May $1 06¾.

Corn—February 55½; March 57 3; April 57½@58; May 53¾.

Oats—May 37¾.

Provisions.

CHICAGO.

Pork—February $17 25 b.; March $17 37½; May $17 67½; June $17 80; year $15 75.

Lard—February 9.55 b.; March 9.65; April 9¾ b; May 9¾; June 9.87½.

Short Ribs—February 9 b.; March 9.05; April —; May 9.27½; June 9¾ a.

Cotton.

NEW YORK.

Futures at 2:30 p. m. steady. February 10.72; March 10.87; April 11.00; May 11.12; June 11.25; July 11.35; August 11.44; September —; October 10.70. Sales 87,000 bales.

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
To-day	1,437,918	1,534,321	201,166	47,387	93,641
Yesterday	1,439,352	1,570,645	206,925	47,387	93,784
February 7	1,415,939	1,670,849	196,044	50,441	77,191

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
St. Louis	6,945	70,440
Chicago	43,292	419,429
Milwaukee	15,277	23,007
Baltimore	470	4,825
Toledo	19,661	22,666
New York	11,000	37,000
	5,000	59,044

Chicago Inspections—81 cars spring wheat, 5 cars winter wheat, 291 cars corn, 68 cars oats, 13 cars rye, 38 cars barley.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles for the Past 24 Hours.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	4,715	7,422
Wheat, bu	6,345	1,500
Corn, bu	70,440	81,023
Rye, bu	4,554	16,240
Barley, bu	2,320	7,383
Hay, tons	6,000	..
Pork, brls	220	85
Hams, lbs	..	478
Meats, lbs	21,850	105,423
Lard, lbs	130,620	1,347,198
Tallow, lbs	700	1,051,942
Grease, lbs	22,000	5,150

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS.—Wheat—1 car No. 2 Mediterranean, 3 cars No. 3 red, 2 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars No 4 winter, 4 cars rejected do. Total 15 cars.

Corn—28 cars new-mixed, 1 car No. 2 white do, 6 cars new do, 65 cars No. 2 mixed, 30 cars rejected, 10 cars no-grade. Total, 142 cars.

Oats—2 cars No. 2, 1 car no-grade. Total 3 cars.

Rye—2 cars No. 2.

Total in 160 cars.

OUT OF ELEVATORS.—Wheat—1 car No 3 spring, 3 cars No. 3 red, 2 cars No. 4 winter, 5 cars rejected. Total, 11 cars.

Corn—14 cars new-mixed, 2 cars rejected white do, 30 cars No. 2 and 75,000 bu. No. 2 mixed. Total, 55 cars and 75,000 bu.

Oats—3 cars rejected.

Rye—2 cars No. 2.

Total out, 81 cars and 75,000 bu.

Commercial Notes.

The first tow that goes down the river will take 200,000 bushels corn for export to Europe, so current report has it.—The exports of wheat and flour (latter reduced to wheat) from Atlantic ports for four weeks ending February 2, amounted to 6,649,450 bushels. This begins to look like business.—During a pause in speculative trading this morning the boys in the pit wrestled with the following question, the controversy starting from a bet that had been made: If a bet was made that May wheat in Chicago would close nearer 98 than 90, and it closed at exactly 98½, would it be a draw, or would the party making the proposition lose the bet? The gigantic intellects of the operators tackled this question for some time without arriving at a unanimous decision, and it was finally referred to leave it to some sporting authority.—A cold wave is on its way from the Northwest, but is said to be accompanied by heavy snows.—The estimated decrease in the visible supply of wheat the past week is 1,800,000 bushels, increase in corn 1,000,000 bushels.—Peter McGeogh wires this morning that provisions, wheat and corn are all a sale on this bulge.

The Markets.

FORENOON SESSION, CLOSING AT 1 P. M.

The strength that has been gathering in the grain markets for several days past developed into a perfect boom to-day. They had a strong foundation in pork to reston, the advance in that product begetting more confidence in grain, while the cloudy and colder-growing weather still further strengthened the feeling and increased the demand. It was wheat which was most benefited by the weather, fears of damage to the growing crop if the cold wave arrives before snow covers the ground exciting considerable apprehension and causing shorts to cover. There was fair buying on long account, too, and more disposition shown to bank on that side. Cables simply cut no figure in the market, as they neither favored one side nor the other, reporting wheat as quiet and steady. Receipts were small in all the markets, aggregating 97,964 bu. At these principal points, New York and other seaboard markets were higher, though this was in sympathy with the West. Chicago and St. Louis showing most strength there. The market here hung $1 08¾ (the opening, and ⅛@¼ advance) and but soon commenced climbing upward, gathering strength and value right along as other markets were strong and advancing, and reports of damages to wheat by floods along the Ohio increased shorts' alarm, until finally, amid considerable excitement, $1 09¾@1 09⅝ was reached, and, though it went down to $1 09¼ later, the close was strong at 1c above yesterday. February sold lightly at $1 05 to $1 05¾. March at $1 06¾ to $1 07, June at $1 07½ to $1 08¾ and year at 98¼ to 98½. Cash was strong and in demand at higher rates. No. 2 red selling up to $1 04 for regular. Offerings were still small and quickly taken for milling, in part on outside orders. Corn was strengthened by the advance in provisions and wheat, but there was a steady and quiet business done, and that held the market very strong, and helped greatly toward elevating prices. The very active and unusual demand that is also being coming for cash corn and paying high prices for it has reduced the difference in price between this and Chicago very much, and the fact that is leaking out that most of this No. 2 corn checked that free selling and started a buying movement. May was actively dealt in, a scarcity of sellers limiting transactions in the other months. February sold ⅛c higher on noon call at 53½, and March, which opened ⅛@¼c up at 49¾@50, and May opened steady at 50¼@50½, and by 53¾@53⅝, but weakened off from this to 53¼, finishing with buyers at 53⅜@53½ bid. Cash No. 2 closed was ready sale to shorts and shippers and advanced ¼c, selling on call at 49¾ for regular and 50¾ for extra. East side: lower qualities rather weak, though in good demand. Oats stiffened up in price along with wheat and corn, but with a demand that exceeded selling offers. February sold at 34½ and March at 34¾ (these ⅛@¼c above yesterday's best buys) while May was ½c higher at 36¾. Cash was higher and in demand, local feeders competing with order buyers for the offerings.

WHEAT.	Closing. Yesterday.	Range This a. m.	Closing. 1 o'clock.
February	1 05¾ b	1 05 @1 05¾	1 05¾ b
March	1 06¾	1 06¾@1 07	1 07 b
April	1 06¾ b	..	1 07¼ b
May	1 06¾	1 06¾@1 09¼	1 09¼
June	1 07¾ b	1 07¾@1 09¾	1 09¾ b
Year	97¾	98¼@99¼	98¾ b

Cash grades—No. 2 red $1 04 regular, $1 04¼ in C., 99 in E. and bid for St. L.; No. 3 red 99@99⅜ in C., 99 in E., 1 in E., No. 4 87 asked for St. L. and C., 88 bid for U.; rejected 67½ bid for St. L., 68 for E. and U.; No. 2 Mediterranean $1 05 asked for C.; No. 3 do 98 bid for U.

CORN.	Closing. Yesterday.	Range This a. m.	Closing. 1 o'clock.
No. 2 mixed	49¾ b	49¾	50
February	49¾ b	49¾@50¼	50¼
March	49¾	49¾@50¼	50¼
May	53¼	50¼@53⅝	53¾@53¾ b

Cash grades—No. 2 mixed 49¾@49¾ regular, 50¼ E. side; No. 2 white mixed 52 in C., 53 in St. L.; rejected do 48 in U., and later 49 bid for U., 50 this side; new do 49 in K., 50¼ in U., 52 this side, 53¼ in C.; rejected 49¾ in C., 49¾ in St. L., 44¾@43¾ E. side; new-mixed 47¾@48 this and 47¾@47½ E. side; no-grade 34½ in C., 35 E. side, 36 bid for St. L.

OATS.	Closing. Yesterday.	Range This a. m.	Closing. 1 o'clock.
No. 2	33⅝ b	34¼	34½
February	33 b	34¼	34¾
April	35 b	35¾	35¾
May	36¾	36¾	36¾

Cash grades—No. 2 34¼ in U., 34¾ in C., 34½@35 in St. L.; rejected 36 V. and bid for St. L. and A.; No. 2 white 36 bid for St. L.

Flour—The general market was improved, the feeling being firmer and values exhibiting considerable drifting, although they cannot be said to be higher. Southern buyers were in the market for fancy and extra fancy and were sampling freely, the movement in the line showing more life than for some time. Local operators were also good customers, but the foreign export demand was quiet, disappointment the market was in a very quotations (the inside strong on strong grades and outside lots between grades). Extra fancy $4 85; fancy $4 80@4 85; family $3 90@4 05; XXX $3 35@3 50; XX $2 95@3 10; X $2 65@2 85; superfine $2 40@2 60; fine $2 20@2 35; patent $6 45@6 25. Levee: favorite brands 25c more and order lots higher.

Cornmeal—Unchanged at $2 85@2 90 on order demand; pearl meal grits and hominy $3 50@3 60.

Rye Flour—Steady at $2 40@3 60 delivered.

Rye nominal, with none offered and no bids.

Seemingly little demand, though for East side 55 was bid.

Barley quiet, as only brewers were in the market, but prices firm. We quote: Rejected 30@35; No. 3 40@45; prime to strictly prime 55@56; choice to fancy 67½; fancy 70@75; No. 2 Canada 95; No. 1 do $1.

Bran—Strong and higher. Sacked sold at 82@82½ at mill, 83 on E. track; bulk at 65 at country points, 70 to arrive this side; 80 E. track.

Hay—Dull and unchanged; only choice in demand. This side—Prairie $9 for prime; $10 for choice mixed $7@9 for common to prime; timothy $9@12 for prime to fancy. East side—50@$1 lower than above rates.

Provisions were up again in price, and very strong as the result of another boom in Chicago, where May pork touched $17 85 this morning. An active business was transacted in dry salt meats, but otherwise rather quiet. Standard mess pork sold at $17 87½@18 and hardside at $17 50. Nothing doing in spo. lard, but 1,100 tcs prime steam 9¾, but E. side worth 9.55. Loose dry salt shoulders sold spot at 7@7.10, long rs at 9.10@9.15, c'ribs up country buyer February at 9, 7 eight 12½, to E. St. Louis, and seller March at 9.45. Freight c'ribs and clears to E. St. Louis, and seller March at 9.45. Freight 10, and shorts at 10½, and later loose at 9.55. Packed bacon longs sold at 9¾@10, c'ribs at Hams 12½@15c for good to fancy small plain s. c.; prime in oil brls, do in irregular packages ¼ less; fancy cake 7¼; No. 2 6¾; grease 4¾@5 for brown; 5¾@5¾ for yellow; 6¾@7 for white. Beef—Extra mess $11@13 ₱ brl; fancy $13@13 50 ₱ brl; dried 14@16c; selected 17 ₱ lb. Michigan $1 25@1 30; top rate this side; ground alum $1 15 ₱ sack—small way 50@10c higher.

Hightwines—Firm at $1 15, demand good and sales to-day were 140 brls. Cincinnati steady at $1 14. Chicago unchanged at $1 16 and Peoria firm at $1 16.

Lead dull. Small sales of refined made at $3 50, but more offered delivered at that price and unsold.

Grass Seeds—Clover met with a better demand and prices were stronger with sales small lots at $6 25 and car lots at $6 65. Timothy steady and in demand with sales at $1 25 for prime. Redtop, quiet at 35@45c. German millet, 45@50c.

Flaxseed—Steady and in demand at $1 45. None offered.

Hempseed—Russian salable at $2 00. Native nominal.

Castor Beans—Prime in demand at $1 75 and rejected salable at $1 65.

Cot

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 20
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed:
POST DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC—Abbey Opera Co.: "Lucia."

GRAND—"7-20-2."

POPE'S—Mlle. Rhea: "Fron-Fron."

PEOPLE'S—J. Z. Little: "The World."

STANDARD—Williams, Manchester and Jennings' Specialty Co.

EDWARDS' THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Olio.

FIFTH ST. DIME MUSEUM—1 p. m. to 10 p. m.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

GRAND—"7-20-2."

PEOPLE'S—"The World."

STANDARD—Williams, Manchester & Jennings' Specialty Co.

THE Water Gas bill was put through last night, and we are sorry for it.

ST. LOUIS gave NILSSON what the Romans would have called an ovation.

THE weather clerk is emphasizing the demands of the Mississippi River convention.

WE are perfectly willing to let the Republican papers tear Mr. MORRISON'S tariff to pieces.

THE Mississippi River Convention has begun well by indorsing the Mississippi River Commission.

QUEEN VICTORIA says "the condition of Ireland continues to exhibit those features of substantial improvement." We doubt it.

THE State Democratic Committee met and asked, "What are we here for?" No one being able to answer that question, the committee adjourned.

THE Republican idea of tariff reform is that they are in favor of it when the proposition comes from their side, but against it when a Democrat proposes it.

THE trouble with the infloocence of the leading St. Louis Republicans now in Washington is that some of them give their infloocence one way and some another, and between them President ARTHUR is no better off in choosing a postmaster than before they lent him their valuable assistance.

THE MORRISON bill has split the party wide open—the Republican party, we mean. The New York *Tribune* hops on to it with canine teeth and quadrumanous claws like an enraged baboon. The New York *Times* beams on it approvingly as a step at least in the direction of tariff reform, and commends it the support of the anti-monopoly Republicans.

THE defeat of BAKER PASHA puts us in a position to appreciate the value of the victories won by Lord WOLSELEY in Egypt. BAKER'S men, as many of them as did not run at the first fire, stood paralyzed with fear or threw themselves on the ground howling for mercy. These cowardly curs are the men whom WOLSELEY defeated, and for defeating them he was made a peer.

THE memorial of the Western Associated Press to Congress on the subject of newspaper postage deals with a real grievance. The present adjustment of rate to weight and the penalties for insufficient payment are not only an injustice to the press but are an inconvenience to millions of people who mail single copies of the papers and fail to have them delivered. The time has gone by for such methods as prevail in dealing with the transient newspaper mail in the Post Office.

FROM the behavior of BAKER Pasha's Egyptian conscripts at Trinkitat it is evident that they are not burning to welcome the Mahdi's men with bloody hands to hospitable graves. They have nothing left to fight for, poor devils, and are naturally as reluctant to fight for a present master as to fight against a new one. Like lambs, when they see the foreign wolves fighting over the carcass of their mother, they run away.

KENTUCKY'S Senatorial contest has resulted in the election of BLACKBURN over WILLIAMS, the present incumbent. Mr. BLACKBURN is a man of a good deal of dash and talent, who has been for the last eight years a conspicuous figure in the House, of which he is still a member. No doubt the people of Kentucky, looking to a restoration of their State's ancient *prestige* in the Senate, preferred CARLISLE, but the latter had from the beginning forbidden his friends to involve him in the struggle for the place. WILLIAMS remains in the Senate and BLACKBURN in the House till March 3, 1885.

IT is certain that every man in Congress will find some details which he cannot approve in the MORRISON tariff bill. Even Mr. MORRISON himself will not pretend that it is in all respects such a measure as he would have drawn up if he were not constrained to concede something to the views of others. A regular fusilade of amendments will be fired at it in the Ways and Means Committee of the Whole. But there is reason to hope that, from this conflict of local interests, there will emerge a measure hurtful to none of our industries, and benefiting all by relieving them from the burdens of unnecessary taxation.

SOME of the street railroad companies of St. Louis complain that they make no money, but it would be strange if any company could make money as these companies are run. Any private corporation subject to the need of giving ordinary satisfaction to its customers would not be able to live three months under their style of management. The only rule is that no matter what the demand may be, they will not supply it. In the morning they have not cars enough for the people who are going down town, and then they are surprised when they find they have not provided cars enough in the evening for the people coming home. When there is any attraction at the theaters the cars are disgracefully packed going down, and worse coming up. The stupid defense of the managers is that they "can't tell;" in other words they do not know their business. The real reason is the stupid idea that people have to ride in the cars anyhow, and there is no use providing sufficient accommodations for them.

A DEFECT in our boiler, discovered this morning too late to be remedied in time for this afternoon's edition, prevents our using our own presses to-day. Mr. HOUSER, the President of the Globe Printing Company, has, with his invariable courtesy and kindness, placed the resources of the *Globe-Democrat* at our service, and the whole force of the establishment have our thanks for the promptness and good will they have shown in carrying out his wishes. The accident will compel us to issue only one edition, which we will have to close earlier than usual, The change affects only to-day's issue, as our steam machinery will be in running order as usual to-morrow.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The passage of the Water Gas Bill through the Council last night is simply an outrage. The gas question was not even alluded to, except in condemnation of the tripartite agreement at the election when these Councilmen were chosen. The people have had no more voice in the matter than if they were subjects of the Czar of Russia.

The old company goes out of existence in 1890 and the city then falls heir to its property and rights, and this bill expressly authorizes the new company to buy all its works, give it new life and cut out the city for twenty years to come. During that long time the gas companies, if this bill becomes an ordinance, will have it all their own way, and the people know but too well what that way will be. The bill does not even purport to lower the present price of gas in the Laclede district, and its advocates do not claim that it can possibly affect it in the St. Louis district for six years to come, while the Councilmen themselves admit that it gives the Water Gas Company the right to buy up the old company in 1890, and in that way extend its life for twenty years and thus defy the city. There is no use wasting breath about getting revenues from gas to improve our streets or parks, or the city's ever becoming the owner of the gas works. All that is settled by this bill. Has all public spirit fled from St. Louis? Those very Councilmen have passed ordinances taxing real estate two millions for granite streets which the public faith was pledged to let remain undisturbed and permanent. They are engaged now in passing other granite pavement ordinances. This immense tax has brought no increased rents to those who are burdened with it. The excuse for its levy was to adorn, cleanse and improve the city by splendid, permanent and smooth streets, which were to remain undisturbed. And yet, before the work is done, a gas company composed wholly of strangers from the East, with no ties or interest in the welfare of the city, with a total outlay of $80,000 and capital stock and bonds of $2,000,000, are voted a franchise worth more than $1,000,000 to the city, and the right is given to it —a private corporation—to deface and tear up, when and as often as it pleases, every granite street made, or to be made, in the whole city. This is done by men who obtained their seats in the Council by loud mouthed protests against the wanton grant of franchises belonging to the city. One of the most remarkable features in the bad business is the surprising claim of the supporters of the bill, and notably Mr. ROWSE, whose reputation needs no comment, that while the bill could not possibly affect the old St. Louis Company until 1890, it would be a great affliction to it to furnish it a lawful purchaser for its property at that time.

This bill is passed without even the usual pretext of cheap gas. It was pretended at first that the Laclede would raise the price, but when it offered to fix it by contract for the twenty years, and even to give bond to perform the agreement, these faithless guardians of the most valuable of all the city's rights swallowed the pill naked and did their appointed work. Of all gas swindles this is the biggest and the least excusable—for those who vote for the bill cannot plead ignorance of its nature or consequences now and hereafter. There is no evidence against these Councilmen. There never is in such cases. Men are too smart for that, but certain cases create deep suspicions, and the public has the right to its moral convictions. Some things are too self-evident to require proof. There was no direct evidence of corruption by the members of the old County Court or the old City Council, but the verdict of the people when they came to see and understand their doings was more complete and damning than the verdict of twenty juries, and they were buried beneath an avalanche of public shame and disgrace, and are still regarded with scorn and contempt.

THE CHANCES OF FIRES.

The insurance interests of St. Louis were badly hurt by the fire in the Nelson Manufacturing Company's establishment Sunday morning. The loss, coming on the heavy losses of January, is very demoralizing, and it is small wonder that some of the insurance companies talk of abandoning so unprofitable a field. But would it be good judgment in them to do so?

St. Louis has recently had an unusually large number of disastrous fires, but what does that prove? It does not prove that the owners of valuable property in St. Louis are "fire-bugs." There has not been a fire in which the relative loss to the insured was not greater than to the insurers. It does not prove that the buildings of St. Louis are more inflammable or combustible than those of Chicago or Cincinnati; we know that is not the case. It does not argue any inefficiency in the Fire Department: all the fire engines available could not have changed the result of any fire from the Hoyle Building to the Nelson Building.

There is nothing to be said about the recent fires, except that they are a series of unavoidable misfortunes. They illustrate the worst side of the uncertainty of insurance of which a more striking example was given by the Chicago fire of 1871. But it would be as foolish to argue that the future history of fire insurance in St. Louis will be exposed to a repetition of this experience as it would have been to argue from one "big fire" in Chicago that another big fire was likely to happen. We do not say that there is any certainty either way, for there can be no certainty about it, but if the doctrine of chances means anything, it means that the chances of fires in a big city are not at all affected by our recent casualties.

UNPLEASANT CHINESE.

The misfortunes of our best friends are never wholly displeasing to us, and even if the British Columbians were better friends of ours than they are we might be pardoned for deriving a certain cruel consolation from their troubles with the Chinese.

It is the story of the Chinese question in California retold. The Chinese are odious to white workmen. They work for little and live on less. They are corrupt in morals; have no families; contribute nothing to the welfare of the country where they live, and, living or dead, return to China.

We have heard so much of this that there is nothing new in the story for us. But it is interesting to see what a British colony will make of it. The English have been the professional philanthropists of the world, and have always insisted upon forcing their ideas of philanthropy upon the rest of the world. They have been especially loud against all discriminations on account of race or color. Now we shall see what they will do when their self-interest comes in conflict with their philanthropy. It will be a hard struggle, but we are very much mistaken if self-interest does not come out on top.

EXIT CAHOKIA.

There was not much left of Cahokia when the unsentimental township law of Illinois obliterated it, but it is impossible not to feel a touch of regret over its disappearance. It was long our nearest neighbor and was old when St. Louis was begun. It had its place in its day, and its history. It was a trading post for twenty-five years before the firm of LACLEDE, MAXENT & Co., pushing further west and north, established their trading post on the west bank of the river. When young CHOUTEAU and his companions cordelled their slow boat up from Kaskaskia to the site Laclede had blazed the preceding November, LACLEDE himself came up by wagon, stopping over night at Cahokia. It was long a frontier town, the starting point of great expeditions, the scene of drunken revels when they returned, and when trappers, Indians and half-breeds met to spend in a day the proceeds of months of labor. In its streets PONTIAC, one of the great men in Indian history, was lured into drunkenness and treacherously stabbed, a victim of the revenge of his English enemies. Kind old ST. ANGE DE BELLERIVE, a familiar visitor to the foreign settlement, came over to give decent burial to his former friend. It had its share of frontier history, until the larger city across the river drained its life out and it waned and shriveled away into slow decay, until out of the hundreds of thousands of our citizens few have ever seen Cahokia or know that its seedy ruins lie grass-grown and neglected in sight of the center arch of the bridge. Now death has come to it, not unkindly, and the Cahokia of our early history is not even a name; it is only a memory.

TAKE OFF THE TAXES.

Our article of a few days ago on the results of the high license law shows that the city government is about to enjoy an increase of revenue. That is not the only source from which the increase will come. The farming lands west of Grand avenue, which, under a trick in the Scheme and Charter, were taxed upon their agricultural capacity, can hardly be assessed by the acre with new streets opened through them and rows of stone fronts going up everywhere, and from this increased assessment will come much increase of revenue. What are we going to do with it?

"Spend it," says City Hall; "spend every dollar of it. Give us more waterworks engines of the present no-account pattern. Give us more policemen, more firemen, more street appropriations, more clerks, more everything. Give us the money and let us spend it."

How would it do by way of a change to lighten taxation? St. Louis is taxed to death. Property is assessed up to its full value, and one-third of the rent of improved real estate goes to pay taxes. Bonds and loans are taxed twice, the only exemption being in favor of perjury. No man can come into the city to follow an honest calling without being taxed. He cannot drive a wagon, nor push a hand cart, nor paint a sign, nor start in any independent career without being taxed and licensed. He must hire himself out to a master as a wage laborer if he wishes to escape the municipal drag net of taxation. We have all the policemen we should need if every policeman were active and vigilant; we have all the water supply we need if water wastage were stopped; we have nearly all the fire engines; we very much question whether the streets would be better cleaned if the appropriation was larger. We have clerks enough and deputy clerks enough, heaven knows, and enough barnacles on the salary list; no need of increasing them. But instead of increasing the expenses we could remit some of the taxes which now weigh upon the poorest classes, which obstruct labor and promote pauperism. There is no doubt that St. Louis would reap a double benefit from the increased revenue, which otherwise will be merely so much money lost.

JOSH HART, a virtuous citizen of New York, has just lost $19,945. He was damaged in character, as he thought, to the extent of $20,000 by a wicked man who writes under the name of "Gath." A jury, however, awarded Mr. HART only $55. It is estimated that the citizens of this country lose as much as $27,000,000 a year through the refusal of juries to appreciate the damages their characters have suffered.

Paper Money Basis.
From the Boston Herald.

Our congratulations to Mr. Warner of Ohio. He has led the way at Washington in recognizing the true principle upon which the paper money of the country should be founded. The bill introduced by him in the House on Tuesday calls for correction in several points, but it is based on a thoroughly sound tenet, and that is the essential point in legislating on finance. Where the fundamental idea is flawless, the details of the measure can readily be pruned into shape. Mr. Warner is the first Congressman to advocate the policy of establishing an impassable limit for the paper money uncovered by coin, and requiring a reserve of dollar for dollar in coin to be held against all notes issued in excess of this limit His bill provides that the paper circulation uncovered by coin shall be restricted to $700,000,000 in United States notes and national bank notes, as a limit proportioned to the present population of the country. All paper currency issued in excess of this limit shall be in the form of gold and silver certificates, a provision which is substantially the same thing as saying that the excess shall be emitted exclusively by the Treasury, and that it shall be secured by the deposit of an equal amount of coin. When any national bank retires its notes, and the surrendered circulation is not taken up by other national banks, the Treasury shall issue United States notes in place of the retired bank notes. Another clause, running somewhat in counteraction of the preceding, authorizes the banks to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited against them, instead of to the 90 per cent of that value, as at present.

A Consular Humorist.
From the Boston Globe.

Mr. Bret Harte is United States Consul at Glasgow; or, to be more accurate, he is United States Consul seldom at Glasgow. He is also a humorist. In his latter capacity he sent a letter to the Secretary of State, asking to be informed, in his former capacity, as to the views of the Department concerning the definition to be given to the phrase "at the last port or place whence exported to the United States." The jo ke worked admirably. The estimable old lady at the head of the State Department found the problem too deep for her, and transmitted Mr. Harte's letter to the Treasury Department. Secretary Folger wrestled with the question and used about four sheets of foolscap in reptying that "the last port" meant the last port. Then an appraiser at Philadelphia got mixed up in the joke, and Assistant Secretary French wrote him a long letter, explaining that "the form of expression, 'last port or place,' was used so as to distinguish the last port or place of shipment from any prior port or place from which it might be shipped."

All this official wisdom has been printed and issued in a circular letter by the Department, and no doubt the humorous Consul alleged to be at Glasgow is much amused with the success of his joke in eliciting a solemn decision that "the last" does not mean "the first." Still, it seems hardly compatible with the dignity of a United States Consul to be putting up jobs on two such harmless old innocents as the heads of the State and Treasury Departments.

Wendell Phillips.

He stood upon the world's broad threshold; wide
The din of battle and of slaughter rose;
He saw God stand upon the weaker side,
That sank in seeming loss before its foes.
Many there were who made great haste and sold
Unto the cunning enemy their swords.
He scorned their gifts of fame, and power, and gold,
And underneath their soft and flowery words
Heard the cold serpent hiss; therefore he went
And humbly joined himto the weaker part.
Fanatic named and fool, yet well content
So he could be the nearer to God's heart,
And feel its solemn pulse sending blood
Through all the wide-spread veins of endless good.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

MEN OF MARK.

LEON CHOTTEAU, the French apostle of free trade, arrived at New York by the Grecian Monarch.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S latest fancy is for collie dogs, in buying which he is dissipating recklessly.

BRONSON ALCOTT is so much better that he hopes to attend the summer school of philosophy this year.

A CITIZEN of Gainesville, Ga., now worth $50,000, never wore a pair of shoes until after he was 21 years of age.

TOM PAINE'S birthday was appropriately celebrated in Detroit, and most of the celebrators got off with a fine of $5.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is a old man and his health is poor, but he will probably have a word or two to say about Beauregard's book in due time.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, in a recent conversation with some old friends, admitted that he was a partial convert to the doctrine of Spiritualism.

LORD GARMOYLE, familiarly known as Gumboil, has concluded not to marry Miss Fortescue, the actress. The engagement has been formally broken.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henly, aged 90, is the oldest member of Queen Victoria's Privy Council, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, 3 years of age, is the youngest.

ARABI PASHA, who is now in exile in Ceylon, receives an allowance of $50 a month from the English Government. Madame Arabi is not with her husband, as she prefers to live in Egypt.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," will soon have a monument costing $60,000. James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire, having bequeathed that amount for this purpose.

THE Earl of Huntington says that Gen. Grant and Thomas Nast are the only two Americans thoroughly well known in England. Can it be possible that the fame of John Longfellow Sullivan is confined to this country?

EX-CONGRESSMAN MURCH, the Maine Greenbacker, who opened a liquor saloon in Boston and shortly afterwards failed, is now in Washington seeking a clerkship or messenger's place in the gift of the House.

HENRY GEORGE, who is now 45 years of age, began life as a printer. Afterwards he became a sailor, then a reporter on the Sacramento Record, next owner of the San Francisco Post and later he took to lecturing. His wife is a lady of Irish parentage and Australian birth.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. STRONG was the first cotton raiser in California, and last year she produced 190 bales.

WOMEN among savages never exchange calls. They have no clothes to talk about.

MISS BLANCHE NEVIN, the sculptress, is about to leave Florence, Italy, for her home in Lancaster.

MISS WELLER is the name of a plaintiff in a breach of promise case in London, and Mr. Dickens is her counsel.

MME. SEMBRICH goes back to Mr. Gye, in London, in April. She will be welcome in this country whenever she wants to come back.

NOT one woman in ten thousand can open the front door without glancing both up and down the street before closing it again.

MISS JOSIE M. BRODERICK sues Ira M. Sturges at Portland, Ore., for $25,000 for breach of promise. She is young and pretty, but she composed a ten stanza poem on spring a few days ago. Hence the suit.

ELIZA HOWARD POWERS, of Paterson, N. J., who spent a fortune during the war in caring for the sick and wounded, is now an invalid and in needy circumstances. She has asked the Government for $2,500, and it is probable that she will soon get it.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy paid an exquisitely polite attention to the Crown Prince of Prussia when he was her guest recently. She obtained a cook from Berlin in order that his highness might be served with the dishes of his native land.

JEANNE DAVENPORT, who many years ago created a great furor on the stage and who for sook the drama for her husband, Gen. Landers lives in Washington in a little white house of two stories on Capitol Hill, a block east of Ben Butler's stone mansion.

MR. W. C. STRIGGINS
Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in the POST-DISPATCH.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The WORLD says: "We have encountered a Republican newspaper from Pennsylvania that is shocked as to its nervous system because Representative Blackburn of Kentucky has been away from his seat for several weeks trying to elect himself to the United States Senate, meanwhile drawing pay. We have heard of Republican Congressmen doing the same thing. Ask John Logan how much time he spent at Springfield, laboring with the Legislature, in 1870."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "Mr. Blackburn was last night nominated by the Democrats of Kentucky to be United States Senator. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that the House does not lose Mr. Carlisle, and the Senate gains Mr. Blackburn in the place of Mr. Williams."

THE SUN.

The Sun says. "At whose special request did Mr. Keifer recognize the whisky ring, while tailing to recognize the friends of the antimorleos measures in which the lobby was not interested. If Gen. Boynton's controversy with Mr. Keifer throws light on the methods employed to catch the Speaker's eye in the closing hours of the session, it will not have been without its public uses."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "In the lynching of Hickey in Ohio the mob seems to have acted with even more than the usual mob precipitancy in such cases, and consequently it is not at all clear that they hanged the actual murderer. The custom of half hanging suspected people to make them confess that they deserve a whole hanging if to be deprecated, in fact. It is even less certain in its results than the average jury, and when adopted in the light of a reform measure is open to serious objections. In this case it is quite probable that in order to avenge the murder of an innocent man the mob have murdered another."

THE HERALD.

The Herald says: "The news from the flooded portions of the Ohio Valley, yesterday, indicated a repetition of the disastrous flood of last February. The highest point reached by the river at Cincinnati in the great rise was 66 feet 4 inches on February 15. Serious as is the present situation in the lower Ohio, it may be hoped the immunition will not reach last year's disastrous proportions. The rain and snow precipitated during January, 1883, in the whole Ohio basin was about forty-hundredths of an inch less than during the past month, but the February rain fell last year was 3.86 inches in excess, and to this fact was chiefly due the vast flood of that month. Unless heavy and general rains occur this week in the Upper and Central Ohio Valley the river above Cincinnati will probably fall. But the danger of overflow in the Mississippi between Cairo and Memphis is now great and likely to increase this week. The depression from the Pacific, which on Monday began its easterly movement, will probably occasion a slight temperature in the Lower Mississippi and Upper Mississippi Valleys, with some precipitation, the effect of which at this juncture would be to raise the Mississippi below Cairo and send a second flood wave into the cotton belt. The utmost precautions, therefore, should promptly be taken to secure the Southern levees and to remove property to points above the danger line.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R.—Jenny Lind, now Mrs. Goldschmidt, is living in London.

SUBSCRIBER—It is customary for the bride's family to supply the cards.

CONSTANT READER—There was no such tunnel. The story was a cheerful lie.

I. O. U.—"The Raven" is too long and too well known to be republished in a newspaper.

J. H.—The width of the river varies in front of St. Louis. At the bridge it is some 1,600 feet wide.

SUBSCRIBER—The ordinance introduced by Mr. Temple to increase the police force has not been passed.

READER—No, we will not give you the address of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. We are not engaged in giving lottery addresses.

READER—The first public school in America was established in Boston in 1635. The name of the man "who first found out schools" is unknown to history.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Where the Readers of the Post-Dispatch Find a Hearing.

ST. LOUIS, Febuary 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

In reading the interview with Dr. Lachmund in the subject of trichinae, published in yesterday's paper, I came to the conclusion that either your figures were wrong or that the Doctor had been singularly fortunate in finding trichinatous meat; and I think that every microscopist, who has given the subject any attention whatever, will agree with me. The percentage as attained by his investigations is more than five times greater than that of any other observer with whose labors I am acquainted. I have, as you are aware, given the subject considerable attention, and during the two years past have examined several hundred pieces of pork obtained from shops and stalls all over the city. The average percentage of infected meat I found to be about eight (8), running as high as thirteen (13) one month, but falling as low as four (4) during the ensuing thirty days. These results correspond very closely with those attained by the Chicago Board of Health experts, and by other observers in that and our own city. In a conversation with Dr. Dean, Superintendent of the City Hospital, a few days ago, he informed me that he had examined several hundred (or thousand) specimens of meat taken from the public shops and markets, and the number of infected animals fell short of my experience. The subject is one of importance commercially, and such reports as that of yesterday cannot fail to do us a great, and almost irreparable injury. Hygienically trichinæ are dangerous only to those who eat raw pork. A temperature of 180° Fahrenheit kills the worm, its ova and embryos. Smoking and salting are not to be depended upon, as the process is sure; but heat is certain. During the progress of the investigation undertaken several years ago by the College Board of Health, a good many experiments were made in the way of feeding trichinatous meat to animals, and the results were very reassuring to nervous folk, who had recently eaten undercooked pork. One of the observers, Dr. Beifield, went so far as to eat a piece of raw pork, which the microscope showed to be full of trichinæ. The experiment was a foolhardy one, but was attended by no bad results. Every one who has investigated the matter has become convinced that the danger of trichinatosis have been greatly exaggerated. Admitting that some persons have died from that cause, the true nature of whose affection was overlooked or mistaken, the exceeding rarity of the disease as a cause of death is shown by a reference to our mortuary statistics. This fact was a matter of astonishment to me, when from personal investigation I had found eight per cent of infected meat in the market, but in the light of Dr. Lachmund's figures it becomes amazing. Respectfully,

FRANK L. JAMES, M. D.

The Cass Avenue Line Again.

ST. LOUIS, February 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

To get home last night, about 11:30 o'clock, after hearing the opera of "Faust," I, in company with a lady, took car No. 20 of the Cass Avenue Line. I told the conductor twice, at an interval of a few minutes, where to stop the car for us—told him distinctly and civilly, too, and he nodded in token of having understood me, and yet he stopped the car fully half a block further than we wished to go, in the middle of the block. He was not busy at the time, had collected all the fares and was standing on the rear platform. For a passenger inside a car to recognize at night localities outside is always difficult, and when a car is crowded, as was the case last night, it is almost impossible for him to do so. Besides, last night, when I discovered with some effort that I was being carried too far, I found I was sitting on the side of the car opposite to that on which the bell-line was situated, so that I could not help myself promptly. Now, to get off a street-car, late at night, in the middle of a block, on a muddy St. Louis street, when it is raining as it was last night, is decidedly unpleasant, particularly to a lady, and deserves reporting, the more so in the present case as I have had the same thing happen to me frequently before. I avail myself of your columns rather than report the case to the superintendent, because I have good reason to believe that a complaint that I made some time ago at the superintendent's office about a conductor of the same street-car line was unheeded. If the conductors of street cars are not required to call out at night the names of all the cross streets, or to have memory sufficient to bear in mind a few streets, why not have the bell straps conveniently situated so that passengers may be able to help themselves? In this connection I would like to mention that the lines to be pulled to stop street cars are differently placed in different cars, and sometimes so close to the lines leading to the fatly bells that persons that do not use the cars regularly are, in the hurry of the moment, often puzzled to determine what line to pull. I know an elderly gentleman that happened to pull the bell keeping tally of the fares and that he was in consequence grufflly and insultingly spoken to by a conductor, although the gentleman at once offered to pay, and did pay, an extra fare for his very excusable mistake. Such occurrences should, I think, be prevented. By inserting the above you will oblige two, and, perhaps, more SUBSCRIBERS.

The Screw-Driver Problem.

ST. LOUIS, February 5, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In your issue of the 2d inst. "Yanabra" proposes two questions, and requests a solution from one of your many readers. First. "The Screw-driver's Problem." When the screw-driver is in position there is one part of it in the screw, which call S; the other part is outside of the screw, call it L. The power that turns the screw-driver, call it P and R. Result, that is the work done. Then from Mechanics (Robertson on the Lever) PxL = RxS, but as R and S are constant, therefore PxL is constant. Now take L—6 inches, and P—12 inches, (that is) the lengths of the screw-drivers, you get 72=P-2x12, that is the power that turns the 6-inch screw-driver. Half that power will turn the 12-inch screw-driver.

Second question. The meridian passing through 180° east or west of Greenwich (London), is entirely in the Pacific Ocean (excepting the Aleutian Islands, on the Arctic zone). Every day commences here, along this meridian same day, will commence in London twelve hours after, and same day will commence in St. Louis eighteen hours after. Supposing the longitude of St. Louis to be 90° west, at "Yanabra" is suspended from the sun at noon on Saturday, in six hours the meridian would pass under him when Sunday commences. (In almost all countries the day commences twelve hours before the sun comes on the meridian). In the first six hours of his suspension he will see the portion of the earth pass under him that have their day Saturday; in the next eighteen hours the countries pass under him that call their day Sunday. WM. O'CONNELL,
113 Biddle street.

The Silk Stocking Clan.

ST. LOUIS, February 6, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

As a reader of your valuable paper I am encouraged by the impartiality shown the public in your "People's Forum" to ask space therein for the following: I am a young man, both in age and politics, and would therefore like a little light, which some of the readers of the POST-DISPATCH no doubt can give, it being a question of equal interest to Democrats as well as Republicans, namely: I was elected in my ward (the Thirteenth) last October as a delegate to the Republican City Convention which nominated Robert Lange for President of the Board of Assessors, and it was appointed a committee of twenty-eight—one from each ward—for the purpose of carrying on Lange's campaign, and also to supersede both the City Republican Committees and arrange for the election of a new city committee, which should represent the whole Republican party of St. Louis. I am one of the twenty-eight. Mr. P. C. Smith, in his card in the Globe-Democrat of yesterday, takes the position that said convention had no authority to appoint said committee of twenty-eight, because it had not been called to order by the committee calling the convention.

This, Mr. Editor, is the question on which I seek light, because it is one of interest to all citizens, regardless of party. A convention composed of delegates representing every ward and precinct of the city, drawn from the people, was, I am told, called in opinion, a deliberative and representative body than a committee composed of only one member from each ward, some of which members having a contest in regard to the said committee, and in which the whole of the committee contesting its existence with another body or like committee having at least one half of its members. I fail to see where those thoughts are by representative government. THIRTEENTH WARD.

Our Suburban Railroad Service.

HENDERSON, KY., February 5, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As I have been traveling in this neighborhood for several days I am really surprised at the efforts Cincinnati is making to make her operatic festival a success. All the railroads and steamboat lines are offering to carry passengers at half and in some instances less than half fare. Being a citizen myself of St. Louis, and naturally interested in its future welfare, I cannot help but think that our railroad managers have never shown that liberal spirit towards our city they ought to, by making reductions when occasion demands it. During Mr. Irving's engagement I happened to be at Carbondale, Ill., my former home. Quite a number of my young friends were anxious to hear Mr. Irving, but there was a barrier against them—the high railroad fare to St. Louis and back, which alone amounted to $6. Now, could not the Cairo Short Line, St. Louis and Cairo, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Wabash, Vandalia and other railroads running out of the city have afforded to run excursion trains during Mr. Irving's engagement? I am satisfied that hundreds living on the line of these roads within a distance of seventy-five or a hundred miles would have availed themselves of that opportunity, and the city would have been much benefited by it. Make the suggestion now, as Col. Mapleson's Opera Troupe will be in your city next week, and some enterprising railroad manager by reading these few lines in your valuable paper may tumble to my racket.

M. GOLDMAN.

The Concordia Post Office.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

CONCORDIA, MO., February 4.—In the Globe-Democrat of February 1, a dispatch from Lexington, Mo., concerning the Post Office at this place does our people a gross injustice. In the first place, Althoff, the former Postmaster, did not resign on account of any charges against him. On the contrary he had assurances from the Department that he would be retained if he desired to remain in the position. His administration has given the highest satisfaction to the Department at Washington and nothing but a stress of private business induced him to resign. In the second place the Post Office dispute was not complicated by any Filley nor anti-Filley contest. The people sought to have a well qualified, sober and moral man in the place. They have succeeded. As for the Germans, or, indeed, any one of them of any prominence, voting the Democratic ticket because of hatred of Filley, why, such a statement is preposterous. A FILLEY REPUBLICAN.

The Cass Avenue Line.

ST. LOUIS, February 5, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Are there any rules compelling street car companies to run their cars on an extension line at certain intervals? If so you will please give the Cass Avenue and Fair Ground Extension a deal. Sometimes a person has to wait a half hour before one of their rattle-boxes comes in sight. The drivers will stop at the end of their line to go in saloons and let passengers foot the distance from St. Louis avenue to the Fair Ground, and the cars they have on the Extension are in a miserable condition. By inserting this you will oblige ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

P. T.

ST. LOUIS, February 5, 1884.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I think it would be a good and useful thing for your paper to publish in its last edition every day the coffee and sugar reports and sales made in large cities. This is a long felt want. Please publish and oblige "OLD SUBSCRIBER" and Franklin av. Grocer.

[It is impossible to publish these quotations because the parties to the transactions refuse to report or to give figures.—ED. POST-DISPATCH.]

The King of the New York Dudes.
New York Letter in the Chicago Tribune.

Barry Wall, the king of the dudes here, who changes his clothes five times a day, has canes and dogs to match each suit and wears stockings with five toes to them, gave a big hunting dinner to twenty-five of the boys Tuesday at Delmonico's. He is a great fox-chaser, is only 23 years old and has an enormous fortune, which he earned by the sweat of his father's brow in Colorado. The dinner was given at his palace in Park avenue and the guests were all required to come in their scarlet fox-hunting jackets. I hear that one of the party performed a hornpipe with remarkable agility on the table at 2 o'clock in the morning.

A New Rose and the swanley Violet.
From the New York Telegram.

The Sunset rose is a new variety that is being cultivated in this country. It is becoming very popular. The color is saffron. The Swanley white violet has recently been imported from Swanley, England. It is at present grown only in Long Island. It will, it is thought, become very popular for bridal bouquets. Recently a bouquet made of a hundred of the Swanley violets and costing $50 was carried by the bride at a wedding.

Crime at the North.
From the New York Graphic.

There has never been a time when there was more crime in the North than there is now. Will not some Southern Senator present this significant fact in a long speech? He has more material to work with than have Sherman and Edmunds, and there is no Eliza Pinkston to rise from her grave and remind him and the world that he is in the habit of lying for political effect.

Etiquette at Monte Carlo.
From a Special Cable Dispatch.

Monte Carlo has been responsible for many suicides lately. One of the most singular was that of a French nobleman, who having decided to kill himself, sent round bouquets to twenty ladies accompanied by a note stating that from unavoidable circumstances he was unable to continue his attentions.

A Household Hint.
From the Philadelphia Call.

To get rid of the smell of fresh paint in a chamber or living room, slice a few onions and put them in the middle of the room. After that is will be desirable to get rid of the smell of the onions. This can easily be done by putting on another coat of paint.

A Pointer for Sherman.
From the Chicago Times.

John Sherman, who is now hunting for outrages upon colored people, ought, in justice, to take cognizance of the cold-blooded manner in which a white spinster in Washington has dragooned the defenseless Fred Douglass into matrimony.

The Emersons.
From the Chicago Times.

The St. Louis people are agreed with Matthew Arnold that Emerson was not a great man of letters, but they stoutly maintain that as a soug-and-dance artist he has never had a superior in the country.

They Do.
From the Philadelphia Call.

"Don't marry until you can support a wife," is the advice of a college president to his pupils. This is good advice, but some men who don't in arry until they can get a wife rich enough to support them seem to thrive pretty well.

A Pleasing Custom in Minnesota.
From the St. Paul Globe.

An old and remote custom of placing a sheaf of oats upon a long pole for small birds to feast on during the holidays was quite generally observed throughout the western part of the State.

One Who Keeps His Powder Dry.
From the Cleburne (Tex.) Chronicle.

Preachers and priests, when they travel these parts, generally carry a Bible, but we know of one who carries a six-shooter.

Early American Style.
From the Detroit Free Press.

A resident of Detroit will put up a fancy log house this year which will outshine any seaside cottage ever planned.

COUNCIL AND HOUSE.

Proceedings at Last Night's Session of the Municipal Assembly.

At roll call last night every one of the thirteen members of the Council was in his seat. Acting Mayor Parker notified the Council that he had appointed Peter Bonchein as Market Master at Carondelet, vice J. W. Pulliam, deceased, and that Mr. W. C. Kuefner of Belleville had been employed, at a compensation of $250, to represent the city in the ejectment suit pending in Belleville to test the title of the city of St. Louis to part of Arsenal Island. Mr. Scudder introduced another gas bill, which is to authorize the Mayor and Comptroller to contract with the Laclede Gas Light Company. The contract is that the company covenants that it will, during the term of its agreement, furnish gas to private consumers at a cost of not more than $1 75 per 1,000 cubic feet. The company is to pay to the city for the street improvement fund semi-annually, 25 cents upon each thousand cubic feet of gas sold. The Comptroller is to have the right to examine the company's books. The payment of 25 cents per thousand feet is not to be required so long as the gas is used for illuminating purposes north of

"FAUST."

It is Presented by the Abbey Company With a Famous Cast.

Sembrich's St. Louis Debut—Mlle. Rhea as Lady Teazle—Local Theaters—Stage Splinters.

A very dull, drizzling and depressing evening was the last, but those who managed to get inside of the storm doors at the Olympic speedily forgot all about the rain, the ooze and the mud. For a half hour before the curtain rose on Faust's laboratory, a procession of carriages rolled up, deposited their burdens and whirled away, and the vestibule fairly surged with fashionables for full fifteen minutes after the opera was in progress; many, indeed, were kept standing in the rain, unable to get under shelter, for, by some remarkable oversight, no awning or canvas had been provided to cover the walk from the carriages to the theater. The interior of the house presented a magnificent sight, and the boxes were glowing with notable parties, and the parquette and circle resembled the traditional flower garden. It was one of those nights that "everybody was there," and the socially well-informed found as much pleasure in studying the auditorium as in making observations of the music. Of course every inch of standing room was filled, and the upper tiers were in a greater, if possible, condition of crush and occupation, and from a managerial point of view probably no audience ever put in the walls of the house represented more money.

* * *

The audience was very long in getting seated. This was a natural consequence, and was owing more to the unusual crush and crowd than to the usual ill-breeding of late arrivals. Under the circumstances it would have contributed greatly to the pleasure of the audience. As it was, the prelude and the laboratory scene were almost entirely lost, owing to the noise and bustle consequent upon the auditors getting to their seats.

* * *

It is a failing common with most of us, I presume, to have a sort of abiding faith in the first representation of any standard work we ever see and hear, and I must confess that I never completely got over my fancy for the cast in which Clara Louise Kellogg was the Gretchen—which she made a handsome brunette Marguerite, being then slender and willowy—Habelmann the Faust, Morensi the Siebel and Herrmann the Mephisto—and a powerful one the famous German basso was. Miss Kellogg's conception might have been totally at fault, but she looked exquisitely and sang delightfully, and was very pleasing to American eyes and ears. Since then there have been Marguerites and Marguerites, and all have had their respective admirers and advocates.

* * *

Last night's cast would have been ten years ago a distribution which could not have been equaled in the entire range of the music-drama, and yet the performance was not altogether satisfactory. Campanini is too good an artist to sing badly, and his methods are too thorough to allow his making any bad exhibitions by attempting more than his voice is capable of. But the magnificent trumpet tones of Radames, which thrilled us to the very core ten years ago, were not even suggested in the passionate strains of Faust, and, although Campanini acted with fine grace and fire, his tenor has got to be thready, has lost its timbre and strength, but his acting is as delightful as ever. Del Puente was a magnificent stage figure as Valentine, but was not in the best voice. Why his beautiful solo in the second act, the theme of the prelude, was omitted is strange to say. Maurel used to sing it with magnificent effect and invariably received one of the positive encores of the evening. Del Puente was superb in the death scene and he received some of the most genuine and enthusiastic applause of the evening.

* * *

Signor Novara's Mephistopheles was a very decided success. His physique is powerful and symmetrical and he makes the part a lithe and active demon, clad in habiliments which are not apt to encumber his movements. It was a fine conception and quite different from the ponderous Mephistopheles we have been used to. In the scene with Valentine and the soldiers in the second act, where the crossing of their sword crosses, his action was full of force and intensity. His drinking song and serenade were loudly applauded, and his deep, full rich voice was used with the discernment of an absolute artist.

* * *

Mme. Nilsson is not the fragile and ideal Marguerite we were used to in her assumption, but her gain in figure was considerably subdued by the arrangement of her pure white costume, and she presented a very lovely picture, while she acted with all that charming innocence, grace and delightful self-possession which are peculiarly natural and in keeping with her personal attributes, suggesting no study, and carrying a sweet sense of fitness for the role. Her "King of Thule" song showed the same limpid, pervading melody in her tones as of old, and her voice has suffered no apparent loss of quality or beauty. In the jewel song this fact was more perfectly demonstrated, and at its close the house broke forth in a perfect storm of applause which lasted a long time, and many gave vent to their enthusiasm with shouts of "bravo." In her love scenes with Faust Nilsson pictured the trusting, yielding maiden most beautifully, and her scenes with Campanini were delightfully acted. Such love pictures are but seldom seen on this or any other stage. Towards the close of the opera Nilsson rose to a magnificent attitude, and was perfect in the trying scene where Valentine curses her, and in the final mad scene, where her histrionic ability is put to a peculiar test. She carried herself through grandly, and is the same finished, perfect artist of old, and her Gretchen remains one of the purest and most beautiful renditions in the lyric drama.

* * *

Another most interesting event was Scalchi's appearance as Siebel, and she had a grand reception. The flower song is about the only exacting number falling to thescore and she sang it with a wonderful sweetness and expression. There are peculiarly rich qualities in her grand contralto which were listened to with unqualified delight by the auditors last evening, and although her figure is a trifle empompoint for the love-sick boy, her singing was perfectly enjoyable. Labiache, an admirable and finished artiste, gave unusual prominence to the part of Marta, and her voice showed fine strength in the quartette in the garden scene.

* * *

As was the case on Monday evening the chorus and orchestra was in every way admirable, and their portion of the work was entitled to the most unqualified praise. The scenic features were fair and answered the purpose, although Sargeson's window was a rather shabby affair, and was evidently hastily ramped up for the occasion.

* * *

To-night one of the most interesting representations of the series will be given, and Miss Scalchi will appear in a role which will afford her full opportunity to display the powers of that organ in most perfect subjection to the use of the greatest dramatic effects of the operatic stage of the day.

* * *

[illegible] company undertaking to present one of Offenbach's comedies has a rather large-sized contract on hand. Although the best in the language, their wit and satire require intelligence to present intelligently and has sharp incisive meaning. Mlle. Rhea was perhaps wanting in some of the necessities of Lady Teazle; the part depends so much upon its sharp, and speaking dialogue, that the lady's faults of pronunciation were decided drawbacks, and her rapid utterance played havoc with sundry passages. She acted with much sparkle, however, and in the screen scene with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Harris and Mr. Sullivan gave a very interesting rendition of the scene. Wm. Harris was a clever Charles Surface, with a little inclination to over-acting. Robert G. Wilson made a very good Sir Peter, which is a most exacting character, requiring to be done in quiet, forcible tone. John T. Sullivan is displaying some remarkably good work this week, and his assumption of the hypocrite, Joseph Surface, is one of the best I have ever seen. Mrs. Eila Wren made a capable Mrs. Candour, and Miss Linderman a satisfactory Lady Sneerwell. The little coterie of characterbutchers were well attended to, and Lewis Cooper was clever as Moses, as was Owen Ferree as Rowley. To-night Mlle. Rhea repeats her rendition of Gilberte, in "Frou-Frou."

* * *

Daly's "7—20—8" has made a good comedy hit at the Grand; Little's "World," at the People's, is a clever realistic drama; the Williams, Manchester & Jennings troupe, at the Standard, present a good show, and the attractions at the Comique are unusually good. At the Dime Museum the long-haired sisters are drawing an excellent attendance, and are curiosities of a less repulsive nature than the elastic skin man. CHERUB.

Stage Splinters.

Professor Snow's lecture last evening was well attended and his discourse was most interesting.

It is again in order to impress upon holders of seats at the opera to-night the importance of getting in their seats early. The overture opens at 8, promptly.

John Moloney will take his annual benefit at the People's the evening of February 22. This is little hatchet night and is peculiarly appropriate in view of John's unswerving devotion to veracity.

The other evening a very peculiar phenomenon occurred at the Grand. The house was a good one, but when the curtain fell the audience, which was composed almost entirely of the worser half of the community, arose en masse and went out to buy cloves and coffee beans.

Mr. Robert Arthur, a gentleman who was resident here some years ago, and a very popular gentleman, is here in advance of Edwin F. Thorne's "Black Flag" Company. This will be the attraction at the Grand next week, and the sale of seats will open to-morrow morning.

THOMAS M. WALSH, Savannah, Ga., says: "I was annoyed with an eruption on my face. I was promptly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters."

STANARD CONGRATULATED.

The Merchants on 'Change Express Their Sentiments on His Selection.

The following telegram was sent to-day to the River Convention now being held in Washington, D. C.:

Hon. E. O. Stanard, Chairman River Convention, Washington, D. C.—The Merchants' Exchange appreciates the compliment of the selection of one of its delegates as chairman of the convention, accepting it as a recognition of its advance movement towards the opening of the natural water course of the valley to the commerce of the world. We hope the convention will maintain a united position in advocacy of the improvement first and foremost of the Great Father of Waters, the Miss issippi, for ing assured, that in due time all its tributaries will share in its benefits and receive their due share of attention. The work of the river commission has laid a broad foundation for the support of the people and recognition of the general government.

(Signed) W. M. SAMUEL.
M. McENNIS,
MILES SELLS,
R. P. TANSEY,
CHAS. W. BARSTOW,
D. P. GRIER,
J. P. KEISER,
and others.
GEORGE H. MORGAN,
Secretary,

Thank God!

That the 15 and 25 per cent discount sales are nearly over, as well as the great presentation and other schemes. We thank God that we are almost done refitting and remodeling our storerooms, and will only say for the present that it will be to every one's interest to call and see how we will slaughter men's and boys' clothing this week to make room for our mammoth spring stock, at the GLOBE,
714 and 716 Franklin avenue.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Columbus, Kan.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, KAN., February 5.—The Prohibitionist of this city has been suspended.——Harland Bros'. Opera House is now closed while the scenery is being painted. It will be opened on the 14th' by Fay Templeton.——Company C, Kansas State Militia, of this city, organized the company into a social organization last Saturday night by electing A. T. J. Hunt president, J. M. Hood vice-president, Robert Pattyson secretary, and Sam. King treasurer.——Dr. Arter of Galena, and president of the Bank of Columbus, is in the city to-day.——Mrs. Henry Boughton of Galena is visiting friends here.——The G. A. R. Post is preparing to give a bal masque on the 18th inst.——A twelve-year-old son of Mrs. Williams was thrown from a horse on Sunday, fracturing his spine. He will probably die.

Kansas, Ill.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

KANSAS, February 5.—Mr. Harry Jeffers and wife, with Miss Hazeltine of Charleston, visited at W. F. Boyer's Friday.——Lon Robertson and James Arbuckle of Brocton visited here Friday.——Miss Dora Salin is visiting relatives at Martinsville.——M. H. Higgins of Chicago spent Friday in our town.——Rev. J. W. Allison is making preparations to move to Paris.——Brent Pinwell of Paris spent Sunday with friends here.——Rev. C. G. Wood and daughter Nellie visited Mattoon Monday.——N. W. Beauchamp returned Saturday morning from his visit to Manchester, Ind.——Henry Dahlen spent Sunday in Terre Haute.

Oswego, Kan.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

OSWEGO, February 6.—Mrs. Hungerford, of Northern Indiana, is here visiting her brother, Rev. J. Davis.——Dr. Newton of Altamont was here Monday.——The public schools close this month.——The County Board has agreed to pay the Missouri Pacific Railroad $30,000, the land taxes paid on lands the road lost as per the order of the Supreme Court.

The "ROUGH ON" TOOTH POWDER. elegant. 15c

HIS SECOND VICTIM.

Berger, Who Was Cut by Engineer Koebel, Dies To-Day.

Alvin Berger died at the City Hospital at 7:30 this morning, from wounds received at the hands of Charles Koebel, on January 26, in a fight at Gravois's saloon corner No. 617 South Fourth street. Koebel is already in custody for the death of Charles Heyer, who was with Berger in the fight. Koebel will be arraigned again when both of the deaths of the unfortunate men will be investigated.

VALENTINES, Mermod & Jaccard Jewelry Co.

MAY all mankind be happy, and use Harlens' Cough Caramels.

TONY TALKS.

And Tells Why He Went Over to the Toledo Club.

Diamond Chips—Turf, Aquatic and Athletic Notes—Sporting Sundries and Gossip.

There is still a great deal of gossip and calculation regarding the Mullane business, which has certainly been the base-ball sensation of the year not only locally but in all quarters. The result of Manager Sullivan's mission will be looked for with some interest, and there is yet a possibility of Tony returning to his allegiance. He is to all intents and purposes a free man until Monday next, which is the time limit imposed by the American Association in the matter of release and subsequent contract. It is possible, however, that the Toledo Club has Mullane under some powerful obligation, as was intimated before, and it is almost positive that he will travel for that organization during the coming campaign.

The first statement which has yet appeared from Mullane was obtained by a reporter of the Cleveland Herald, the circumstances being as follows: "A Herald man saw Tony Mullane at Akron yesterday, and Mullane talked freely on his jump. He said: 'Yes, I have signed with Toledo, and will play ball there next season. I have written to Mr. Lucas, telling him why I did so. I do not believe that the Union Association can live out the season, and I was fearful of being blacklisted. I did not go to Mr. Lucas and offer to sign. I was approached, and after persuasion, signed with the Unions. But it is all over now, and I shall play good ball for Toledo.'" So it seems that fear of the reserve rule expulsion, rather than increase of salary, was what induced Mullane to jump.

How Bibby Was Beaten.

Particulars of the Bibby-Connors wrestling match at Scranton, February 2, have been received and are as follows: One of the greatest wrestling matches of recent record took place at the Providence Armory between Edwin Bibby, the celebrated Graeco-Roman wrestler, and John Connor of Scranton, in the presence of 1,500 persons, and resulted in Connors completely crushing Bibb on the first fall, in which he dislocated his left shoulder and sprained his wrist. The match was contested on the catch-as-catch can principle, best two in three falls, for $1,000. The obscurity of Connors contributed no less than the fame of Bibby to the interest in the contest, and some heavy betting was indulged in during the day, large odds being laid on Bibby.

When the wrestlers stepped upon the stage they were greeted with wild cheers. Bibby looked wiry, agile and wary, and weighed 156 pounds. Conners presented a solid appearance, and weighed 162 pounds. Both were stripped to the waist and wore tights. Connors showed a neck like a barrel, big, drawing chest and deep chest, and seemed to have a powerful hold on his feet. The men came together at 8 o'clock, Connors securing a middle hold, keeping Bibby in that position for a full hour as if held in a vise. It was a desperate struggle, and at the end of the hour the referee declared it no contest, and then resumed in the same relative positions, after which Connors forced the wrestling, putting forth his great strength with wonderful effect. Bibby was literally twisted and borne down by his formidable adversary and laid flat on his shoulders. As he went down he yelled with pain, the spectators cheered, and the match was at an end. It was discovered that Bibby's wrist was sprained and his left shoulder dislocated. W. E. Harding of New York, who acted as referee, announced that Connors was the winner and had agreed to give Bibby $100, Mr. Harding stated last night that it was the greatest match he had ever seen. Several Boston and New York sporting men lost heavily on Bibby. Among the number being Jim Keenan of Boston. Connors will now challenge Acton.

An Eight-Oared Shell Regatta.

M. W. Phillips, of the Schuylkill Navy, of Philadelphia, writes to Capt. St. John, of the Modoc Rowing Club, that that important body is considering the advisability of building during the coming season an eight-oared shell open regatta, and in furtherance of the same the navy has appointed a committee to canvass the subject. Mr. Phillips concludes: "I would like very much to hear your views on this subject, and, if possible, secure the promise of your club to send on an eight to participate. With a sufficient number of guarantees we hope to secure entries of some of the most prominent college crews, As it takes some time to perfect these arrangements, I would be obliged to you for a speedy and favorable answer."

Mr. St. John is deeply interested in the project, and will bring it before his fellow-members at the first opportunity. A rapid canvass of the subject indicates a great deal of interest in the matter, and no doubt a favorable reply will be made to Mr. Phillips.

Diamond Chips.

George C. Cassilly will look after the Lucas reserve team.

The Athletic pennant was made in Philadelphia and is very handsome.

Hankinson has been released by New York and will sign with the Baltimore American Association.

The Iron Mountains have organized a very strong team for this year, and intend entering the Amateur Association.

Richmond and Fields left Philadelphia last week for Columbus. They open the season March 28 in a game with the Saginaws.

Hodnett will be an excellent addition to the Lucas force. He pitched some good games for the St. Louis last year and in practice is a serviceable man.

William O'Donnell, the promising young pitcher of last year's Lyons, who has signed with the Franklin, Pa., club, will start for Franklin the early part of March.

The Chicago Club is threatened with the loss of its lakeside ground. They could improve their quarters in a sense of commodity, although at the sacrifice of convenience.

One of the applicants for the Boston reserve team modestly stated that he would play with them for the sum of $2,500 for the season. He is now engaged at a salary of $6 per week.

The Amateur Base-Ball Park Association have got everything arranged, and begin leveling off and improving the park as soon as weather will permit. The park will be arranged so as to have everything convenient for all kinds of outdoor sports.

The Fort Wayne Club has adopted an objectionable scheme for realizing money by selling their reserved players to the highest bidders; Phillips and Scott having been thus disposed of to the Indianapolis and Detroit Clubs, the considerations paid the Fort Wayne management being respectively $150 and $200. In failing to keep its agreement with its players last season, the Fort Wayne Club clearly forfeited its rights to hold the men.—Philadelphia Dispatch.

The Lyon Base Ball Club has organized for the season of '84. For him will be under the management of Scott Hunter, of Lyons, who will have the team in the following positions: Frank Hunter, first base; Bender, second base; Fred Hunter, third base; Scott Hunter, short stop; Pat Corcoran, catcher; Hunter and Conover, pitchers; Hunter, Conover and Bender, fielders.

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